The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,465—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1882.

SHIPPING.

BRINDISI MAIL SERVICE.

UNTIL further notice the MAIL STEAMERS will proceed via Canal direct from PORT SAID to BRINDISI.

F. D. PARKER, Superintendent.
Bombay, 11th July, 1882.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
WAR RISK.

NO EXTRA CHARGE for WAR RISK will be made for goods shipped under the Company's RED BILL OF LADING, which covers the usual marine risks.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 9th August, 1882.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	FRIDAY,
L. THIBET	2593	400	W. E. Thomson	29th Sept.
— VENETIA	2726	500	A. H. Daniell	6th Oct.
L. GANGES	4193	750	W. B. Andrews	13th ,,
— MALWA	2950	500	G. W. Atkinson	20th ,,

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every Mail. The Steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others passengers change vessels at Port Said.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under: THREE MONTHS—From date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi, both ways.	Via Brindisi, one way.	Via London, both ways.
First Class .. Rs.	950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class. Rs.	600	Rs. 550	Rs. 600

SIX MONTHS—

First Class .. Rs.	1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class. Rs.	600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN-KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1882,
GWALIOR	2733	500	M. de Horne	22nd Sept.
LOMBARDY	2733	500	W. E. Breeze	6th Oct.
BRINDISI	3542	550	G. Lee	20th ,,

Return Tickets are now issued:—

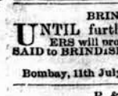
	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for two months)	600	375
To Colombo and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Madras and back (available for two months)	210	105
To Calcutta and back do.	350	165
To Penang or Singapore and back (available for three months)	450	225
To Hongkong an back (available for three months)	630	300
To Shanghai or Yokohama and back (available for three months)	810	465

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Colombo.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 31st August, 1882.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S UNITED COMPANIES

(UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)



THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA and BOMBAY on the 21th on the 1st of each month, calling at

LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.		To Marseilles.	
I Class ..R 500	Including wines.	I Class ..R 520	Including wines.
II do.... 340		II do.... 350	
III do.... 150	With food.	III do.... 155	With food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDERRY OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the ... books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at ... can be ascertained from the Agent.
... or other 1st Class Steamers will leave
... A. on Sunday, 1st October, 1882.
... on Wednesday 1st Nov., 1882.
... day, 1st December, 1882.
... has no second class accommodation.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

From Genoa,	1 Class	Calais Route.	R 95	Brighton Route	R 20
	II do.	do.	70	do.	58
From Naples,	1 do.	do.	145	do.	130
,,	II do.	do.	105	do.	58

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c apply to

G. OLCESE,
Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, Sept. 1, 1882.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE *VIA* CANAL.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP	To sail.
VORWAERTS	F. Egger	2,394	450	8th Oct.
ORION	G. Mahorcich	3,500	550	8th Nov.
PANDORA (new)	G. Sturli	3,800	550	8th Dec.
BERENICE (new)	P. Crillovich	3,500	550	8th Jan.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices, as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said	320	255	131 0
To Suez	260	210	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP.	To sail
PANDORA (new)	G. Sturli	3,800	550	2nd Oct.
BERENICE (new)	P. Crillovich	3,500	550	2nd Nov.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

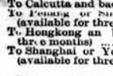
INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 27, 1882.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS. BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL,

CALLING AT MALTA.



THE following sailings have been arranged:—

S. S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.	1882.
SPEKE HALL	W. Brand	2,700	400	about 3rd Oct.
MERTON HALL	J. Verrill	4,100	500	To follow.
WENTWORTH HALL	D. Lloyd	4,000	500	do.
WISTOW HALL	T. Collin	2,700	400	do.

Special terms can be made for passengers leaving during June to November.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, hand-books of information, and other particulars as to Passage apply to EDWARD BATES & Co., and KING, KING and Co.

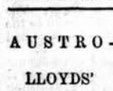
CARGO.

N.B.—Cargo is carried via Liverpool on favourable terms on through Bills of Lading to London, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, Ghent, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Dunkirk, New York, Boston, and Philadelphia.

The shipment of packages from up-country by this line is also undertaken.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 23rd May, 1882.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,



BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O., and all other Steamer, without charge for Commission.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. KHALIF, from Liverpool, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Prince's Dock. Matches, Oils, Naptha and other inflammable articles must be removed as they are landed, failing which they will be exposed at Consignees' risk, and subject to removal to the combustible sheds at their expense. All chafed or damaged goods must be surveyed before removal from the Dock, and no claims will be admitted after the steamer leaves.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents, Captain and Owners, s.s. Khalif.
Bombay, 19th September, 1882.

FOR SALE.

1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.

BY

W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at this office and at the book-sellers.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. MALDA, 1,945 tons, on THURSDAY, 21st September, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimilipatam, Gopaulpore and False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order, weather permittin

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. ORIENTAL, 1,496 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 27th September, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. AGRA, 1,907 Tons, on 24th September, 1882, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILIMANE AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. JAVA, 1,465 tons, on THURSDAY, 21st September, 1882.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 20th September, 1882. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTIES IN SILVER PENCIL CASES.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
FORT ESTABLISHMENT.

RUBBER LAWN-TENNIS BALLS.

	Cash per doz.
BEST UNCOVERED, 2 inch.....Rs.	3 0
BEST UNCOVERED, 2½ inch..... ,,	3 8
FLANNEL COVERED, Silk Sewn, Regulation size..... ,,	8 0
FLANNEL COVERED, Catgut Sewn, Regulation size..... ,,	8 0

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

THE COMPANY'S WHOLESALE QUARTERLY PRICE CURRENT OF DRUGS, CHEMICALS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., &c., FOR JULY, 1882,
Sent Free on receipt of Professional or Business Card.

TREACHER & CO., Limited.

BY APPOINTMENT,

CHEMISTS, &c.,
TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DR. SCOTT'S.

ELECTRIC HAIR BRUSHES.
DR. SCOTT'S
ELECTRIC MILITARY HAIR BRUSHES.
DR. SCOTT'S
ELECTRIC FLESH BRUSHES.

AGENTS FOR THE
PALL MALL ELECTRIC ASSOCIATION,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TO GYMKHANAS, REGIMENTAL CRICKET CLUBS AND OTHERS.

TREACHER & COMPANY
HAVE ON SALE,
CRICKET KIT
Of very superior quality;
(ALSO)
ARCHERY, BADMINTON, LAWN TENNIS, FOOT BALL GOLF, QUOITS, RACKET AND GENERAL GYMKHANA KIT.
DETAILED PRICED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Indian postage one anna. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office

OFFICIAL MAP OF THE DELTA, LOWER EGYPT,

BASED on the ENGLISH and FRENCH ADMIRALTY SURVEYS and other authorities, and particularly on the Map of MAHMUD BEY, showing RAILWAY STATIONS, TELEGRAPH COMMUNICATIONS, &c.

MOUNTED ON CLOTH AND ROLLERS, PRICE, Re. 1.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW,
BEING
A SELECTION OF
LEADING CASES
FROM
THE BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS
DONE INTO VERSE AFTER THE MANNER OF VARIOUS OTHER GREAT POETS.
BY
W. E. H.

Copies can be had at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.
Price, Re. 1-8-0. Postage, anna 1.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
,, ,, ,, Overland Summary,
,, ,, ,, Weekly Budget,
,, ,, ,, Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from this office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER and Co.'s Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.
FEBRUARY 15, 1882.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

IN anticipation of a TEMPORARY BRIDGE being ERECTED over the POORNA RIVER, situated between Nowsaree and Maroli Stations in about ten days, Goods Traffic of every description, not of a perishable nature, will, for the convenience of the public, be received on and after MONDAY next, the 25th instant, and be loaded upon waggons ready to be passed over the Bridge when finished.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 20th September, 1882.

NOTICE TO HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES OF THE PEACE RESIDENT IN THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

I HEREBY give notice that a MEETING of HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES of the PEACE RESIDENT in the CITY of BOMBAY will be held in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall, on THURSDAY, the 5th October, 1882, at 5-30 o'clock in the afternoon (Madras time), for the purpose of electing a member of the Municipal Corporation in the place of JAMES BAPTY, Esquire, who under clause (f) section 8 of the Municipal Act has ceased to be a member of the said Corporation by reason of his absence from Bombay for more than three consecutive months.

HORACE W. BARKER,
Clerk, to Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace.
Bombay, Office of Clerk to Her Majesty's Justice of the Peace, 20th September, 1882.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the PETITION for PROBATE of the WILL of RAMDASS BHOODURJEE, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

CURSONDASS BHOOJURJEE and MOWJEE LOWJEE the executors according to the tenor of the Will.....Petitioners.

NOTICE is hereby given that the above-named petitioners have applied to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction for a grant to them of Probate (having effect throughout the Bombay Presidency) of the last Will and Testament of the abovenamed deceased. All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the said deceased are hereby informed that they may see the proceedings before the grant issues.—Dated at Bombay this 20th day of September, 1882.

CHALK AND WALKER,
Petitioners Attornies.

THE WESTERN INDIA SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 5th October, 1882, at 4 p.m., at the registered office of the Company, No. 9, Hunnuman-street, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1st.—To receive and adopt the two Half-yearly audited Accounts and Balance-sheets, respectively, ending 31st December, 1881, and 30th June, 1882, and the Directors Report for the whole period.

2nd.—To declare a Dividend.

3rd.—To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

4th.—To confirm the appointment made by the Board, of Mr. Fukeerjee Muncherjee Patell, as one of the Auditors of the Company, to appoint Auditors for the year 1882-83, and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
THACKERSEY MOOLJEE SONS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, & Agents.
Bombay, 20th September, 1882.
N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 28th September to 5th October, 1882, both days inclusive.

JUST ARRIVED,
AMBERG & COMPANY'S
CELEBRATED
ANGOSTURA BITTERS,
Re. 1-4 per bottle.

B. S. MADON & CO.,
6, HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHEROOTS.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

HAVANAH.
Per case of 100.....Re. 1-12.

POCKET HAVANAH.
Per case of 100.....Re. 1-12.

DAWSON.
Per case of 100.....Re. 1-10.

NOBLE.
Per case of 100.....Re. 1-10.

RODGER'S MANILLA.
Per case of 100.....Re. 1-8.

THE above are JUST RECEIVED by the Undersigned. Being made of best Tobacco and of excellent quality, will not fail to satisfy all who may try them.

B. S. MADON & CO.,
CHEMISTS,
6, HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DR. D'ROOS'S MEDICINES.

GUTTÆ VITÆ	Sizes	11s. and 33s.
RENAL PILLS	,,	1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.
VEGT. LIFE PILLS	,,	Do. Do. Do.

MEDICAL ADVISERS,
B. S. MADON AND CO.,
6, HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

INFALLIBLE
MAGIC CORN-CURE.
Cures without causing pain every obstinate form of Corn when applied according to the directions.

B. S. MADON AND CO.,
6, HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

TO BE LET.

A LARGE commodious BUNGALOW situated at Harkness-road, on Malabar Hill, either furnished or unfurnished. Apply to JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

FOR SALE,
AT JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR,
An elegant Brougham Landaulette.
An elegant circular-fronted light, roomy Brougham.
An elegant square-fronted light, roomy Brougham.
A fashionable Victoria Phaeton.
The above carriages are built at the Royal Carriage Gallery in London.

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER.
Packets containing 500 sheets,
Net Re. 1-4 per packet.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

MELLIN'S FOOD
FOR
INFANTS AND INVALIDS,
A GENUINE SUBSTITUTE FOR MOTHER'S MILK.
Small Bottles..... As. 14 net.
Large Bottles.....Re. 1 8 ,,
MAY BE HAD FROM
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

THOMSON & TAYLOR'S
TARAXACUM JUICE
combined with
PODOPHYLLIN
Recommended for diseases of The liver, biliousness, &c.
Price Rs. 2 per bottle.

PEPSINE WINE
Contains pepsine in solution,
Is agreeable to take
And is very efficacious
In cases of
Indigestion and Dispepsia.
Price Rs. 2 per bottle.

TRIPLE ESSENCE OF CAMPHOR
(Rubini's formula)
Recommended in cases of Cholera and Diarrhœa.
Price Re. 1.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
5, RAMPART-ROW,
BOMBAY.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

BY SINA.

PRICE ANNAS 8 PER COPY.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.

THIS Branch of TREACHER & Co.'s extensive business receives special care and attention from the Management, who confine their dealings to the FIRST-CLASS LONDON MANUFACTURE AND QUALITY ONLY, for which the Company have been so long and so favourably known.

By the careful selection of novelties characterised by elegance, neatness, and taste they trust to confirm and extend the large connection with which they have been favoured during the past FIFTY YEARS.

BRACELETS—

Plain and worked Gold, various handsome patterns	from Rs.	36 to 250
Jewelled with Diamonds, Pearls, &c.	from	85 to 560

BROOCHES—

Plain and worked Gold, novel shapes	from	36 to 85
Jewelled with Pearls, Diamonds, Turquoise, &c.	from	50 to 100
Tiger Claws, beautifully mounted	from	58 to 80

EARRINGS—

Stud, different patterns	from	10-8 to 28
Do. Jewelled, Pearls and Diamonds	from	25 to 70
Do. Single Diamond	from	45 to 200
Miniature	from	20 to 34
Do. Jewelled	from	30 to 70
Worked Gold	from	25 to 80
Do. Jewelled with Corals, Pearls	from	25 to 70
Tiger Claw, handsome mounted	from	58 to 70

LOCKETS—

Bright or Dead Gold	from	22-8 to 100
Engraved Gold	from	25 to 100
Fancy Patterns, Filbert, Almond, Book, &c.	from	20 to 80
Jewelled Diamonds, Pearls, Corals, &c.	from	20 to 225
Tiger Claw, very handsome	from	90 to 100
Gentlemen's Lockets, set with Onyx, Sardonyx, &c.	from	27 to 100
Mourning, Enamelled, &c.	from	16 to 85

COLLARETTES—

Very handsome designs, many novelties	from	150 to 250

NECKLETS—

Various Patterns	from	40 to 250

SUITES OF JEWELLERY—

Comprising Bracelet, Brooch and Earrings	from	200 to 335
Do. do. Jewelled	from	315 to 500
Consisting of Locket, Necklet and Earrings	from	180 to 500

DEMI-SUITES OF JEWELLERY—

Comprising Brooch and Earrings	from	45 to 130
Do. do. Jewelled	from	150 to 280
Consisting of Locket and Earrings	from	150 to 200
Brooch Pendant and Earrings	from	126 to 200

RINGS—

Ladies' Jewelled, Plain Gipsy	from	31 to 280
Do. Tablet	from	20 to 120
Do. Half-Hoop	from	27 to 250
Do. Single Stone Brilliant, Claw or Gipsy setting	from	70 to 150
Gentlemen's Plain Gold, very fashionable	from	28 to 80
Do. Signet	from	32 to 80
Do. Single Diamonds, Gipsy Setting	from	90 to 250
Snake Rings, Plain Gold or Jewelled	from	25 to 100
Wedding, Victoria and Alexandra Patterns	from	15 to 25
Keeper, engraved in various styles	from	12 to 20

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FOR THE DISTRICTS.

UNSHRINKABLE FLANNEL AND SILK AND WOOL SHIRTS.
SIX FOR RS. 52.
UNEQUALLED FOR DURABILITY.

PATTERNS BY POST ON APPLICATION.

ASQUITH & LORD,
SHIRT-MAKERS,
BOMBAY. BOMBAY.

WHISKEY! WHISKEY!

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of fine old Campbelton and Islay ranks amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is rich, mellow, genuine, and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKEY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from the distillers, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen Rs. 23; per bottle Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
5, RAMPART-ROW,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR.

GENT'S HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

			Rs. as.	
Brown Cotton Half-Hose	...	...	...from 4 12	per dozen.
Fancy coloured	do.	...	... ,, 5 8	,,
Fancy striped	do.	(very superior)	... ,, 8 15	,,
Plain coloured	do.	(equal to silk and wear better)	... ,, 10 8	,,
Merino	do.	(Bismark) ...	... ,, 9 8	,,
,,	do.	(Fancy coloured)	... ,, 9 15	,,
,,	do.	(Simla) ...	... ,, 10 8	,,
,,	do.	(Grey and Drab)	... ,, 9 8	,,
Black Silk	do.	... ...	... ,, 17 15	,,
Ribbed Worsted Stockings	...	... ...	... ,, 2 8	per pair.

Merino and India Gauze Under Vests in great variety. Compare our qualities and prices with other establishments, and you will see that the BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR is the CHEAPEST HOUSE in India for all classes of goods.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR,
ESPLANADE CROSS-ROAD, CRAWFORD-MARKET, BOMBAY.

C. MARCKS & COMPANY.

IN submitting a List of some of their large and varied Stock of every description of FINGER RINGS wish to intimate to their Mofussil Constituents that the best and most reliable method of communicating the size of the Ring required is by forwarding an old Ring; should this not be available a safe guide is a piece of wire carefully fitted to the finger to slip over the joint. Strips of paper or cardboard are less satisfactory.

GEM RINGS.

Diamond, half-hoop rings, 5 stones	Rs.	75 to 840
Do. 3 stones, gipsey set	,,	65 to 350
single stone	,,	50 to 1150
Emerald, half-hoop ring, 5 stones	,,	100 to 400
Ruby, do. do.	,,	35 to 450
Do. single stone	,,	50 to 475
Sapphire, gipsey set, 3 stones	,,	60 to 225
Do. single stone	,,	40 to 300
Diamond and 2 Emeralds	,,	90 to 370
Do. and 2 Rubies	,,	65 to 350
Emerald and 2 Diamonds	,,	85 to 350
Ruby and 2 Diamonds	,,	75 to 470
Five pearl, half-hoops	,,	30 to 175
Three pearls, set sparks	,,	40 to 130
Five turquoises, half-hoop	,,	25 to 160
Opals, half-hoop, 5 stones	,,	80 to 210

The usual ENGAGEMENT RING, when not diamonds, consists of an emerald or ruby with a diamond on each side, or other combination of these three chief stones; pearls, turquoises, and other stones are rarely used.

LADIES' FANCY RINGS.

Fancy rings, pearl and turquoise, half and full hoops turquoise, cluster turquoise, cluster pearls, amethyst, and a great variety of beautifully finished initial and motto rings	Rs.	15 to 85
Lady's signet rings	,,	22 to 36
Guard or "Keeper" rings, all gold, engraved and chased in a variety of designs	,,	13 to 30
All gold motto rings "Forget me not" "Regard," Mizpah, &c.	,,	18 to 35
Wedding Rings, sovereign gold, according to thickness	,,	12 to 25

SIGNET RINGS.

Gentleman's gold signet, either red or white cornelian, quite plain or set onyx, bloodstone, in round, ovel or shield shapes	,,	16 to 65
Solid snake rings 2, 3 and 4 coils	,,	24 to 65

ALL RINGS STAMPED 18 CARAT.

"SOUVENIR," "MIZPAH," "DEARREST," "REGARD and other special Rings, if not in stock, made to order in a few days.

Coats of Arms, Initials, Crests, Monograms, Mottoes, Masonic and other devices cut on stones or solid gold signet Rings in best style.

FOR WATCHES, CLOCKS, AND OTHER ARTICLES PLEASE SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

1, EAST-STREET, POONA. C. MARCKS & CO., 2, RAMPART-ROW BOMBAY

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WE do not Hire out our Sewing Machines, nor do we send them on Trial or Approval as practised by other Dealers, thereby obviating even the shadow of a doubt as to the perfectly new and excellent condition of our Instruments over others. H. A. GEYER & Co., 6, Elphinstone-circle, Bombay.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are durable, rapid, exceedingly simple, neat, not liable to get out of order, and warranted to sew from the fine-t muslin to the heaviest material. The Co.'s only office in Bombay, 2, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

JUST arrived, a small consignment of LORD'S CAMS.—KIDDLE BROTHERS, 28, Meadow-street.

TO LET, ROOMS with or without board, in a cool, airy house in the Fort. Apply "X. Y.," care of this office.

DINDIGUL HAVANNAHS, per 100, Rs. 2, unrivalled for genuineness of tobacco, fragrance of flavor, and art of finish. A trial will afford satisfaction. Howard & Co., 30, Medows-st.

B. PHILLIPS & Co's. Liquid Dentifrice.—Orrisaline, prevents the formation of Tartar. Their MILK of ROSES softens and whitens the skin. Dispensing Chemists, 17, Church-gate-st.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!!!—SELLING OFF, SELLING OFF, at NOOR MAHOMED'S Shop, 34, Meadow-street.

THE CHAMPION CUE, as used by Roberts, Cooke and all the best players, can only be had from JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Bombay.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, FORT, Rampart Row, Bombay, ROOMS now available. Apply on the premises for Terms.

THE Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office amount to Five Million and three quarter pounds Sterling and the Revenue exceeds £800,000 per annum.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1882. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOTICE.—Require immediately or within a month or two, a commodious BUNGALOW on good locality, by a gentleman for his residence. Apply to A., care of this paper.

RECEIVED, TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS and CIGARS, prepared expressly for us from selected and thoroughly matured Tobacco pronounced by connoisseurs to be the best obtainable in the Presidency. BARTON & Co., Church-gate-street, Bombay.

COTTON AGENT.—An old established Firm in Germany, well connected with the spinners all over the Continent of Europe, offers to represent a good Bombay firm for the sale of cotton. Address "COTTON, No. 71,703," care of Messrs. HAASENSTEIN and VOGLER, Berlin (Germany).

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PEARSES superior FRESH GROUND COFFEE IN TINS and loose. BEWARE of inferior imitations. Apollo-street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
2, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD BROCADES.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE AND Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms, 40, Meadow-street, on account of CHOONILAL VULLUBHDAS.

23 cases gold embroidered brocades.
A deposit of 25 per cent. at the time of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, 21st September, 1882.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 20.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM-TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS, it is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

P. GRANT & SON,
SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS-MAKERS,
31, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, Messrs. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blastin Powder in kegs of 25 lbs.	per keg.	
Do. F	do.	do.
Do. FF	do.	do.
Do. FFF	do.	do.
Do. F O	do.	do.
¼ lb. tins F	in cases of 25 lbs.	per doz bl.
Do. FF	do.	do.
Do. FFF	do.	do.
lb. tins F	do.	do.
Do. FF	do.	do.
Do. FFF	do'	do.
Do. A W/l American	do.	do.
Do. U S Rifle	do.	do.
Do. No. 6 Cannister	do.	per case.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Apollo Street May 12, 1881. Sole Agents.

NOTICE.
SALE OF HIRDAS.

TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE of the MYRABOLLAM or HIRDA COLLECTION of the Southern Division Forests, for the season 1882-83, which is estimated at

IN BELGAUM:—

Khanapur Taluka	3,300
Belgaum Taluka	1,200
Total	4,500 khandis of 560 lbs. each.

IN KANARA:—

N. D. of Kanara	2,240
C. D. of Kanara	160
S. D. of Kanara	1,500
Total	3,900 khandies of 560 lbs. each.

2. No offer under Rs. 8 per khandi for the Kanara crop if delivered at the Depots on the road sides in the forests or Rs. 11 if delivered at the Kadra, Kumta and Honawar bundors, will be accepted.

3. The Khanapur and Belgaum Hirdas will only be delivered at the Depots in the forests, but no tender of less than Rs. 7 for the former and Rs. 9½ for the latter will be accepted.

4

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 20.

In the interval which has elapsed since the close of business for the holidays on Friday last, there has practically been nothing done in the shape of actual operations here, and the telegraphic advices from home at the same time have been devoid of interest, most of the markets in which we in Bombay are more immediately concerned, having ruled dull and inactive. Two steamers have been chartered for homeward loading at comparatively low rates, but with the breaks existing in railway communication, supplies of produce have run down to such a small figure that shipments are practically restricted to what shippers had previously in hand. The G. I. P. line, we hear, will probably be open for through traffic again in the course of another day or two, but we question whether that will have much effect, more especially in Wheat, which cannot be expected to come down in any quantity untill the opening of the storage pits towards the end of next month. In the meantime we shall have a fair supply of steam tonnage irrespective of returned transports, and it is almost a certainty that a large proportion of boats will have to seek other loading ports.

Since our last noted home movements, Consols have remained unaltered at 99⅞, but French Rentes are ⅛ lower at 115f. The 3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan is unchanged, but 4 per cent. Rupee Paper is ⅜ lower at 83½, whilst 4½ is ⅜ higher at 89. In Exchange Bank shares Orientals show an advance of £1, Chartered Mercantile a decline of 10s., and Hongkong and Shanghai of 10s. per share.

In the General Produce markets, Coffee remains unaltered. Cocoanut Oil is 10s. per ton higher in Cochin, £1 in Ceylon. Linseed is quoted weak and declining with a fall of 1s. in Calcutta and 6d. in Bombay qualities. Rapeseed, although said to be unchanged in tone, is partially 6d. per quarter higher. Wheat keeps quiet, and London quotations, for Calcutta sorts come 6d. per quarter lower, whilst Liverpool rates are the same. Private messages, however, continue to report an utter absence of demand to arrive.

The Liverpool Cotton market has ruled very quiet throughout, the daily sales having only run 7,000 to 8,000 bales a day, but of that quantity Surats have always kept a fair proportion, yesterday being credited with 2,000 bales. In spot prices a decline of 1-16d. has taken place in Mid-Uplands, Good Fair and Good Dholleras and Good Oomras on the spot and 3-32d. in Americans to arrive. In New York the drop has been fully as marked, ready Mid-Uplands having gone down 3-16d. and November shipment ¼ cent. per lb., yesterday's quotations being 12⅛ and 11·34 cents respectively. The receipts at the ports, however, continue small, the comparison with the two previous season's being as follows :—

	1882	1881	1880
Four days' receipts	34,000	52,000	67,000
Since 1st September ..	117,000	231,000	251,000

The Bank of Bombay return up to the close of business before the holidays shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at H. O.	Dec. Rs.	5,17,699
Do. do. Branches.....	Dec. „	82,713
Other Deposits	Inc. „	24,88,539
Loans.....	Dec. „	1,19,654
Bills Discounted	Dec. „	5,55,434
Cash with Correspondents	Dec. „	2,51,626
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc. „	28,55,875

No better indication of the stagnation of trade at the moment could well be afforded, and it is evident we are in for a prolonged period of cheap money, the only feature against it being the new Government loan. This, however, will only come on the market by degrees, and even allowing for it we question whether rates of discount will rule higher than the present level betwixt now and the end of the year.

EXCHANGE.—There has been a somewhat firmer tone in Sterling to-day, and a partial advance of 1-32d. must now be quoted on the closing rates of last Friday. So far as local influences are concerned there is nothing to account for the change in tendency, but Calcutta rates continue ahead of ours, and this is the only explanation apparent for the tone of the market. We quote for ready bills :—

Bank Bills on demand	Rs. 7 31-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	Rs. 7 15-16d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight.....	Rs. 7 7-32d.	„
Credits 3 „ „	Rs. 8 5-16d.	„
„ „ „	2/14⅜	„

[illegible] for demand is still ¼ per cent. discount.

[illegible] we note in the [illegible] in East India. Spitting [illegible] are unaltered throughout.

COTTON is perfectly stagnant so far as anything for export is concerned. Prices are nominally the same, but the home demand is of such a limited character that it would require a material drop to induce business.

WHEAT is nominally firm in the matter of price, and Rs. 32 per candy is now quoted for No. 1 White, but supplies are too small to admit of the market being fairly tested; in fact, there is really no stock of sound quality available. Larger receipts will, no doubt, come to hand after the storage pits up-country are opened, say about the end of next month, but advices from the districts all go to show that unless the railways make a bid for future business by reducing their rates of carriage in the immediate future, only a limited area will be planted during the coming season.

LINSEED is in active request, and for the small available supply on the spot holders have advanced their rate to Rs. 10½ per cwt. Off Rapeseed there is practically no supply.

FREIGHTS are almost in a state of collapse. For Liverpool nominal quotations are 21s. 3d. Wheat and 26s. Measurement, but less would probably be accepted for a line. Two steamers have been fixed for homeward loading during the holidays at 27s. 6d. to 28s. per ton net. Even at this reduced level, however, there seems likely to be more sellers than buyers, and it is very questionable whether we have yet seen the bottom of the market.

PIECE-GOODS do not improve. The up-country demand is just where it was prior to the holidays, and the slight reduction reported in Manchester quotations is not sufficient to extend arrival operations.

COALS are quite at a standstill. Buyers hold off in hopes of lower prices, but first importers appear to be quite out of the market, present homeward freights deterring owners from sending their steamers in this direction, whilst we further hear of a strike amongst the Welsh miners being probable.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS

BANKS.

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay.....	20,000	500	all	7p. ct.	772½
Bank of Bengal.....	42,000	500	all	5 do.	850 xd.
Bank of Madras.....	10,000	500	all	4 do.	615 nl.
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	3 do.	1½
National Bank of India	37,320	250	12½	2 do.	94

LAND COMPANIES.

Frere Land	7,500	150	150	100	8*
Mazagon Land, &c....	1,750	2,000	2,000	..	21
New Colaba Co.....	4,000	3,000	2,625	Rs. 30	840
Port Canning Co.	6,000	3,400	1,400	Rs. 13	23xd.

* For distribution.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay Issued on the 16th September, as compared with the statement of 9th September :—

	Sept. 9.	Sept. 16.
LIABILITIES.	Rs.	Rs.
Proprietors' Capital.....	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities..	23,75,000	23,75,000
Public Deposits at Head Office...	33,00,288	27,82,5-9
Do. do. at Branches.....	13,36,763	12,84,050
Other Deposits	2,19,80,163	2,44,05,702
Post Bills	10,384	13,367
Cash Credits, undrawn.....	6,01,196	6,01,787
	3,96,03,794	4,14,95,485
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	54,11,804	54,11,804
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	9,85,569	10,09,536
Loans, on Security of do.....	21,00 279	19,20,6-3
Current Accounts, overdrawn ...	5,027	3,503
Bills Discounted.....	1,25,81,779	1,20,26,345
Stamps.....	2,816	2,913
Dead Stock ..... Rs. 5,50,308	5,50,308	
Amt. applied in reduction.. 2,35,000	2,35,000	3,15,308
Bullion	..	..
Cash Balances with Correspondents.....	15,86,564	13,34,938
Cash and Currency Notes.....	1,56,14,648	1,94,70,523
	3,96,03,794	4,14,95,485

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, for the week ending Sept. 16, 1882

Open 1,450½ miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching.....	1,57,989	0	0
Merchandise.....	1,48,720	0	0
Electric Telegraph	3,968	0	0
Total Rs....	3,10,677	0	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,439½ miles .....Total Rs....	4,38,980	0	0
Decrease.....	1,28,303	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Delhi, 1,292 tons, Captain W. Marr, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf in ballast.

THE steamer Canton, Captain J. Dannell, sailed yesterday for Marseilles, with a general cargo.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Stuart, 1,354 tons, Captain J. Cavement, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee, with original cargo carried in same bottom.

THE steamer Sirocco, 1,347 tons, Captain J. M. Reid, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shields (30th Aug.), with a cargo of 2,092 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE steamer Peer of the Realm, 1,182 tons, Captain J. Grieves, arrived in harbour yesterday from New Castle (12th Aug.), with a cargo of 2,060 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE steamer Irene Morris, 928 tons, Captain W. Burgess, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (19th Aug.), with a cargo of 1,571 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Abyssinia, 713 tons, Captain O. R. Mitchell, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Aga Mahomed Sha and friend, two native officers of the 7th Regt. N.I., and 61 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commander	From
20	Irene Morris (s) ..	Burgess ...	Cardiff, Aug. 19.
	Peer of Realm(s)..	Grieves	Newcastle, Aug. 12.
	Sirocco (s)	Reid	Shield, Aug. 20.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessels	Commander.	Destination.
20	Columbian (s)	Baldwin	Jeddah.
	Clan Stuart (s)....	Cavement ...	Kurrachee.
	Delhi (s)	Marr	Persian Gulf.
	Abyssinia (s).....	Mitchell	Persian Gulf.
	Canton (s)	Dannell	Marseilles.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Abissinia, to Genoa.
Steamer P. Garfield, to Port Said.
Ship Great Victoria, to Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

Sept. ARRIVALS.

15	Plainmeller (s)....	McKenzie ..	Penang, Sept. 8.
	Calcutta (s)	Calder	Rangoon, Sept. 6.
	K. of St. Patrick(s)	Sheil	Liverpool, Aug. 6.
	Bretagne	Bremand ...	Pondicherry, Feb. 3.
	Kelverdale	Davison	Rio, April, 21.
16	Arabia (s)	Mackereras .	Singapore, Aug. 31.
	C. Canterbury(s)..	Marr	Liverpool, Aug. 12.
	Assyria (s).....	Mason	Bombay, Aug. 25.
	Panmure	.....	Cardiff, June 16.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 15.—Steamers Japan and Monarch.
Sept. 16.—Steamers Lennox, City of Edinburgh and Altonower.

MADRAS.

Sept. ARRIVALS.

17	Dacca (s)	.....	Calcutta.
	Highmoor	.....	Cape Town.

Sept. DEPARTURE.

16	Tibre (s)	.....	Colombo.
	Henzada (s)	.....	Calcutta.
17	Scindia (s)	.....	Bombay.
18	M. Northcote (s)..	.....	Tuticorin.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 20.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Hispania (s)—193 cwts wheat, Moomanbhoy Ganglee ; 48 bales wool, Pelly and Co.

Speke Hall (s)—4,000 cwts linseed and 2,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 4,000 cwts wheat, Khimjee Lukmidass and Co ; 125 cwts coir yarn, Currumsee Khetsee and Co ; 150 cwts coir yarn, C. Khetsee and Co ; 50 bales cotton, George Lockart and Co ; 41 bales cotton Khothowmull Tollaram ; 56 bales cotton, Runchordass Lulljee ; 123 bales wool and 7 bales rags, Goculdass Toolseedass ; 300 cwts coir yarn, Laljee Poonsee ; 52 bales cotton, Heerjee Veerdhur ; 100 bales cotton, Vulubdass Runchordass ; 2,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers ; 151 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 173 bales cotton, Nensee Narrondas ; 24 bales cotton, Ghella Luckumsee.

FOR LONDON.

Agra (s)—10 bales hides, Jan Mahomed and Peerbhoy ; 6 bales hides, Heerjeebhoy Jamail ; 6 bales hides Mahamad Coorjee.

FOR PORT SAID.

President Garfield (s)—30,800 cwts. linseed, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Abyssinia (s)—300 bales horns, George Lockhart and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Tuscany (s)—130 cwts wheat, L. Singer and Co ; 43 bales cotton waste, John Marshall.

FOR HONGKONG.

Gwalior (s)—22 cwts gum, Ramchunder Purshotum ; 30 cwts cloves, Ruzubally Ruza ; 30½ cwts cloves, Ludhabhoy Tarmah-med, 40 cwts. cloves, Ebrahim Noor Mahomed ; 45 cwts bedillium, Essa Sallay Mahomed ; 60 cwts harkfins Currimbhoy Ebram ; 182 cwts sharkfins Datardina Mowjee ; 50 bales twist, Dossa Kerpali ; 50 bales twist, Bhugwandass Narandass ; 33 bales twist, The A. S. and W. Co ; 21 bales twist, Vulubdass Mavchund ; 50 bales twist, Choonilall Narrandass ; 38 bales twist, A. B. Dalal ; 150 bales onions, Hassun Babun ; 45 cwts betelnuts, Mahomed Oomer and Co,

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 21.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Testamentary and intestate Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the last Will and Testament of Ardaseer Hormarjee, deceased, Chalk and W.—Hormarjee Ardaseer Hormarjee and another vs Hormusjee Ardaseer Dhunjeebhoy Wadia—Cleveland, L. and N.—Part heard.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice WEST.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

[illegible]obin and R.—Dorabjee Hormusjee vs Dossibai [illegible]d another—Payne and G.—For Counsel's reply.

Summary Suit.

[illegible]uljee and B.—Nanjee Dewjee vs Madhowrao [illegible]askerjee.

Long Causes.

[illegible]obin and R.—C. H. Reynolds and another vs [illegible]ejee Cutchra and others—Ardeser and H.

[illegible]uljee, L. and O.—L. A. Wallace and others vs [illegible]abhoy Hormusjee and another—Macfarlane E.

[illegible]ne and G.—S. G. Sigg-Sulzer vs Nursey Nathu Shaw C, and B.

262-82—Shapurjee and T.—Vulubdas Waljee vs Bai Jussoda and another—Muljee and B., M. M. Munshi, and Tyabjee and D.

439-81—Skipsey and W.—Javervahoo vs L. A. Watkins and others—Tyabjee and D.

41-82—M. H. Khan, (for paupers)—Fatmabai and another vs Ranjee Jee Bakhsh—Sharao P.

268-82—Tobin and R.—Hajee Saboo Seedick and others vs E. C. K. Ollivant—Crawford and B.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice LATHAM.)

For Judgment.

161-81—Payne and G.—Hassumbhoy Visram and others vs Henry Clapham and others—Prescot and W.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

189-82—Crawford and B.—Charles Palmer and others vs Rustomjee Merwanjee Boyce and others—Tobin and R ; and Ardesir and H.—Part heard.

465-80—H. H. Khan, for pauper—Eraps vs Dhurma and another—Balkrishna and B.—Part heard.

431-81—Payne and G.—Hajiani Hajrabai vs L. W. G. Rivett-Carnac—Tobin and R.

447-81—M. H Khan—Dewabai vs Meya Hassam Bhikoo—In person.

455-81—Smith and F.—Morarjee Dewjee vs Jamsetjee Bezunjee Choksi—Payne and G.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 17.

Yates, Capt., R. A., on leave from Secundrabad.

SEPTEMBER 19.

Wallings, Major, Staff Corps, from leave, from England.

Hancock, Bandmaster, R. S. Fusiliers, from leave, from England.

Steadman, Lieut.-Col., 24th Punjab N. I., from leave, from England.

Scrogie, eppoihecary, Sub Medl.-Dept., from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 20.

Yates, Capt., R. A., from leave, to Secundrabad.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, September 15.)

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. William Liscombe Dallas, who has been appointed by the Secy. of State as Scientific Assist. to the Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India, joined his appointment on the forenoon of 11th inst.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr. H. H. Birch are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt. of Bombay for employment as Guardian to the Maharaja of Kolhapur.

H. E. the Viceroy and Govr-Genl. is pleased to confer upon Varajlal Parshotamrai, Daftardar of the Rewa Kantha Political Agency, the title of "Rao Bahadur," as a personal distinc-tion.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Capt. Gerald Ward Martin, having been appointed to officiate as Depy. Assay Master of the Bombay Mint, received charge of that office before noon on 4th Sept. 1882.

Privilege leave for 1 month and 14 days having been granted to Mr. E. J. Sinkinson, Acett Genl., N. W. P. and Oudh, and Depy. Comsr. of the Dept. of Issue of State Paper Currency at Allahabad, Mr. Sinkinson availed himself of the leave before noon of 4th Sept. 1882.

Mr. E. S. Byrne, having been appointed to officiate as Acct.-Genl., N.-W. P. and Oudh, and Depy. Comsr. of the Dept. of Issue of State Paper Currency at Allahabad, during the absence of Mr. Sinkinson, or until further orders, received charge of the appointment before noon on 4th Sept. 1882.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the un[illegible]mentioned gentlemen to be a Surg. in H. M's. Indian Mily. Forces in the Presidency of Bengal :—

Surg. Louis Tarleton Young, arrived at Bombay 25th Aug. 1882.

Punjab Frontier Force—5th Punjab Infantry.—Lieut. R. F. Jameson, Wing Officer and Qr.-mr. and Offg. Adjt., to be Adjt., vice Capt. J. E. Mein, vacated on promotion. Dated 6th July 1882.

6th Punjab Infantry.—Lieut. G. R. MacMullen, Wing Officer, on probation, 38th N. I., to be Offg. Wing Officer, on probation, vice Capt. A. N. Sandilands, on furlough.

Furlough and Leave.—Lieut. E. D. H. Daly, B. S. C., Sqad Officer, 2nd Regt., Central India Horse, is granted 182 days' extension (m. c.) of the furlough notified in G. G. O. No. 241 of 1882.

Pension.—The undermentioned Warrant Officers are transferred to the Pension establishment, from the dates specified.

Hony. Lieut. and Asst. Comsy. Archibald Litster, Adjt. Genl's. office, 18th Aug. 1882.

Hony. Lieut. and Depy. Comsy. Godfery Leonard, Ordnance Dept., 24th Aug. 1882.

Hony. Lieut. and Depy. Asst. Comsy. George Stevens Beckett, P. W. D., 15th Sept. 1882.

Conductor Thomas Robinson, Comst. Dept., 15th Sept. 1882.

The undermentioned Warrant Officers are transferred to the Pension establishment, under the operation of paragraph 8 of G. G. O. No. 514 of 1881, from 16th Sept. 1882 :—

Hony. Maj. and Depy. Comsy. Philip Rubie, Comst. Dept.

Honp. Capt. and Depy. Comsy. John Ford, Ordy. Dept.

Hony. Capt. and Depy. Comsy. Horatio Boardman Steward, Comst. Dept.

Hony. Capt. and Depy. Comsy. David Johnston, Comst. Dept.

Hony. Lieut. and Depy. Asst. Comsy. Sidney Smith Saunders, P. W. D.

Condr. Richard Scanlon, Hyderabad Contingent.

Condr. Henry Potter, P. W. D.

Sub-Condr. Henry George Martin, Comst. Dept.

Military Works Department.—The following promotions are made in the Engrg. Estabt. of the Mily. Works Dept. :—

Permanent.—Lieut A. Hildebrand, R. E., Engr., 4th Grade, to be Ex. Engr., 3rd Grade, and Lieut. S. Grant, R. E., Temporary Ex. Engr., 4th Grade, to be Ex. Engr., 4th Grade, 9th Sept. 1882.

Temporary.—Lieut. G. M. Porter, R. E., Asst. Engr., 1st Grade, to be Ex. Engr., 4th Grade, 26th June, 1882, and Lieut. J. A. Ferrier, R. E., Asst. Engr., 1st Grade, to be Ex. Engr., 4th Grade 9th Sept. 1882.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT—MILITARY WORKS.

Lieut. C. C. Ellis, R. E., Ex. Engr., 4th Grade, temporary rank, is transferred from the Rawalpindi Command, Mily. Works, to the Sirhind and Lahore Command, Mily. Works.

Lieut. C. D. Learoyd, R. E., Asst. Engr., 2nd Grade, is posted to the Meerut command, Mily. Works, instead of to the Sirhind and Lahore Command, Mily. Works, as notified in Inspr. General's Notification No. 36, dated 17th July, 1882.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

Mr. H. B. Addis, Ex. Engr., 3rd Grade, is transferred from the Rajputana-Malwa Railway to the Patna Baraich Railway.

SURGEON DENTIST,

DR. C. F. KHORY

(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),

No. 23, RAMPART ROW,

Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above firm.

We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE,

Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurttemberg, Germany,

Established 1809.

OUR next consignment of these celebrated PIANOS, which will be unusually large, owing to the increasing demand, is expected on the 21th instant, and orders are now being registered.

Their revised prices are as follows :—

Plain square Piano.....	Rs. 750
Sympathetic square	„ 825
Semi-grand, on three legs	„ 1,575

PAYABLE BY 12 MONTHLY INSTALMENTS OR 10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

For hire and the 2 years payable system full particulars and other information will be given on application.

Bombay, June 29, 1882. C. MARCKS & Co.,

UNDER VICEREGAL PATRONAGE

AND

OPTICIANS TO THE

PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC

SURGEONS IN INDIA.

HARRIS & LAWRENCE,

OCULISTS' OPTICIANS

20, RAMPART ROW,

(Next to the Oriental Bank

BOMBAY.

REGISTERED PROPRIETORS OF THE

METRICAL PEBBLE SPECTACLES

and the

LUCULENT GLARE PROTECTORS.

FOR the convenience of MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS, who are unable to visit us, we will, on application, forward a set of our patent METRICAL TEST GLASSES for self-fitting, Applicants must give a Bombay reference, or forward a deposit of Rs. 10, which will be refunded on the return of the Test Glasses.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

FORDHAM—August 23, at Newark, Notts, the wife of Mr. J. W. Fordham, Public Works Accounts Department, of a son.

DEATH.

WEDDERBURN—September 18, Sir David Wedderburn, Bart., aged 46. (By telegram.)

ADEN.

BIRTH.

HAY—September 10, at Aden, the wife of Surgeon-Major G. W. R. Hay, I. M. D., Port Surgeon, Aden, of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

LEWIS—September 20, at Parel, the wife of Georg, Henry Lewis, Foreman of Carriage Department, B. B. & C. I. R., of a son.

DEATH.

JAVERI—September 20, at Chundunwady, near Wadia's Fire Temple, Sorabjee, the son of Mr. Maneckjee Nowrojee Javeri, aged 21. The funeral will take place this morning at 7 a. m.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ADAMS—September 14, at Umballa, the Wife of Max well Adams, of a daughter.

CLIBBORN—September 14, at Naini Tal, the wife of Captain J. Clibborn, B. S. C., of a daughter.

D'AGUILAR—September 17, at Murree, the wife of F. B. Grant D'Aguilar, R. E., of a daughter.

L'ESTRANGE—September 14, at Agra, the wife of Surgeon F. J. L'Estrange, of a daughter.

McNAIR—September 17, at Calcutta ; the wife of James McNair, of adaughter.

STEVENS—September 11, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel G. B. Stevens, 13th N. I., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BROWN—September 12, at Backergunge, Edward Adolphus, son of E. S. Brown, Zemindar, aged 27 years and 24 days.

CARRITT—September 15, at Calcutta, Ida, infant daughter of Thomas and Ida M. Carritt, aged 24 days.

LONSDALE—September 16, at Ootacamund, Gordon, son of William Lonsdale, aged 7 years and 7 months.

REID—September 10, at Daocherra, the infant son of R. Laidlaw Reid.

WARD—August 10, at Shillong, Gerald Hamilton Riddsale Ward, youngest child of William Erskine Ward, Bengal Civil Service, aged 3 years and 11 months

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

"KPO NSPT MYTPIEMB."—We have received your advertisement ; but cannot publish it unless we know what it refers to.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1882.

WE received last night a copy of an important Resolution of the Bombay Government on the extension of local self-government in this Presidency. The document is of great length, covering twenty pages of foolscap, and it is impossible for us to give this morning more than a summary of its contents. It would be unfair, even if it were possible, to criticise off-hand a State paper dealing with principles of the greatest importance, and setting forth the details of the measures proposed for carrying into effect, so far as is "compatible with safety," the scheme of Lord Ripon's Government. The Resolution is well written, and it is outspoken and frank to a degree not often attained in official utterances. We may say at once that it does, as a matter of fact, announce valuable concessions in the direction of popular government. But as the concessions made are avowedly partial and tentative, it becomes a matter of considerable interest to know in what spirit the scheme will be worked by the local Government and its officers. Upon this point the Resolution itself furnishes indications which cannot be regarded as reassuring. The first page of the Resolution is substantially a protest against Lord Ripon's scheme, which is described in so many words as premature and incautious. The great progress which has been made "in all that constitutes civilisation" in this Presidency is attributed to the existing system, and it is stated that, in the opinion of His Excellency in Council, "it may well be feared that the newly-constituted and less experienced boards could ill spare the guiding influence of the Collector, which has hitherto enabled the committees to overcome caste enmities and the conflicting influence of local factions." And it is laid down, in the style of Burke, that "political education is a tender plant of very slow growth, and it cannot wisely be forced into premature development." Having stated that His Excellency regards with "uncertainty and anxiety the bestowal by one step of unlimited powers on communities so new to their exercise," the Resolution adds, in a tone of resignation, that since "the Government of India insists on the introduction without delay of very radical measures of self-government," H. E. the Governor in Council "will carry out those measures to the utmost extent which he considers compatible with safety."

It need scarcely be said that the Bombay Government having made up its mind not to give effect to any portion of Lord Ripon's "premature" scheme which may be incompatible with safety, takes good care that none of the measures adopted are open to the reproach of being "radical." The Collectors remain ex-officio presidents of municipalities in cities and towns, but they are deprived of the power, in the case of cities, of suspending the operation of resolutions carried by a majority. The veto is in future to be exercised by the Government upon his report. This curtailment of the Collector's authority is not very radical, it must be admitted. In regard to town municipalities the Collector loses the almost absolute power which he has hitherto exercised, and must for the future be content with the modified despotism till now possessed in city municipalities. In each case he keeps his casting-vote, but loses the right of voting when the numbers are not equal. On the other hand the elective franchise is conferred upon ratepayers and others in both cities and towns. The elective principle is also conceded in the case of local fund boards. As we have said, the concessions generally, though not very considerable, are still concessions; and they might be accepted without much grumbling as an instalment, if there were any guarantee that they would be interpreted and carried out in the spirit actuating the Government of India's Resolution of May 18. But, unfortunately, the whole tone of the Resolution is such as to chill any hope that this may turn out to be the case. In the very first paragraph it is stated that the Bombay Government called for the opinions of the Commissioners and Collectors of the Presidency, and it appears never to have occurred to the Governor in Council that other opinions might also be of some value. We are told of the care and attention "due to the deliberate opinions of officers who from their general ability, their long experience, their acquaintance with the views, modes of thought, and habits of all classes of the population, and their official intercourse with all sections of the community, are peculiarly qualified to give valuable and sound advice on so important and difficult a subject." But surely the views of all classes of the population might have been obtained direct without being filtered through the official mind. It is difficult to understand why the Government should consult in a question of this kind the Commissioners and the Collectors only. Their opinions might easily have been pre-dicted beforehand, for no official likes to efface himself. If the Government really wished to elicit the feeling of educated public opinion, they should have consulted intelligent persons of all classes and departments. They would then have found that public opinion is adverse to the retention of the autocratic system which the majority of the high officials apparently regard as not only good in itself, but consonant to the "modes of thought and habits of all classes of the population." The Government can, of course, now appeal to the almost unanimous reports of the Collectors in favour of their attitude of distrust and dislike. It is generally understood that H. E. Sir James Fergusson and two members of Council, three out of the four Commissioners, and well-nigh the whole of the Collectors are stronglyopposed to the innovation urged by the Government of India. It is said that there is an idea in official circles that if the Government abandon the reins the Brahmin element will at once step in, and that it is politically dangerous to take any step which would have that result. This is the natural argument of officialdom. It takes no note of the fact that the diffusion of education has deprived the Brahmins of the monopoly of influence which they once possessed. Political danger is the invariable formula used by officials to repress liberty and stifle reforms. There is much more political danger to be apprehended from the present bureaucratic system, which is entirely out of harmony with the moral and material advance in all directions. It is folly to educate the community as we are attempting to educate it and admit natives into the Legislative Council, the High Court, and the Civil Service, and still hope to retain the whole country in official leading-strings. Lord Ripon's scheme is from this point of view a wise and most conservative act of statesmanship.

While the Bombay Government has been content to base its action upon the opinions of the higher officials, the Supreme Government has called for the views of the District Fund Local Committees as to the practicability of the new scheme. The reports in answer to this reference will possess special interest and importance. They will show the Government what are the views generally entertained on the subject by non-official natives in each district. These native gentlemen are invariably Government nominees appointed under the existing system, but there is little doubt that they will all be in favour of increased liberty and of considerable restriction of the present rigorous system of official control. It is to be hoped that the reports asked for will be published in the *Government Gazette*. The reports furnished to the Local Government by the select circle of officials taken into confidence have been withheld from the public. But even if they had been published their value would be considerably discounted by the fact that the writers must have been largely influenced, whether consciously or unconsciously, by the known views of the Local Government. The Collectors naturally take their cue in such matters from the Commissioners and the Government. Had the Bombay Government begun by proclaiming their intention to support the general principles of Lord Ripon's scheme, the Collectors would have felt it to be their duty to devise means for giving it practical effect. They would certainly not have magnified the difficulties and possible dangers besetting the application of the scheme. What is really wanted is that the spirit of Lord Ripon's reform should be carried out, instead of being regarded with antipathy and emasculated as far as may be "compatible with safety." No very violent or sudden changes are at all necessary. The Collectors and the Commissioners should be deprived of the excessive power, and what is at least of equal importance, the executive Government should itself refrain from exercising the arbitary and autocratic control which it has hitherto exercised, and carefully reserves to itself in the Resolution now published.

IT is in one sense somewhat disquieting to hear that at Simla it is regarded as possible that Home (foreign ?) complications may prevent the troops from leaving Egypt. Is a war brewing ? And with whom ? At length a notification has been made to the Porte that the military convention will not now be signed. It is a pity that this step was not taken before ; the playing fast and loose with the negotiations for this and that condition in a convention which was never to be signed was scarcely worthy of British diplomacy. A more direct and decisive course would have been in every way preferable. At present we cannot judge whether the statement relative to possible complications "within a week" has any connection with the final refusal on the part of our Government to sign the convention with the Porte. It may be that the opinion prevalent at Simla that the review of all the British forces in Egypt at Cairo is a "move to gain time" is founded upon the instinctive feeling that since the British troops have taken the trouble to conquer Egypt they ought to remain there. Besides, there is the danger of a fresh outbreak in Egypt if our army were to retire before the restored Government of the Khedive has time to fully reorganise itself. It is satisfactory to learn that the British Government has informed the Khedive that none of the rebels are to be executed without the concurrence of the British authorities. The stigma of any unworthy vengeance would certainly be attached to His Highness's allies, rather than to himself, if he were permitted to follow the dictates of his personal feelings in this matter. We owe it to our own reputation to act in regard to Arabi and those associated with him as Wellington did towards Napoleon when the somewhat truculent Blucher proposed that that bandit should be shot when he fell into the hands of the allies.

THE echoes of the controversy aroused by the Bishop of Bombay's notorious pastoral have not yet died away, and before the unfortunate document is finally consigned to oblivion, it is worth while quoting what a correspondent of the *Englishman* considers to be the "plain rude and the struggle brought others to the scene, honest sense of the case." It was natural, and the Bedouin—for such he proved to be—was thinks the writer, that clerical minds should indulge in casuistical renderings of Greek texts, "but the Bishop is a man of the world, he must know that divorce has been instituted, possibly on account of the hardness of our hearts, to prevent shedding of blood in private quarrel. Which does his Lordship prefer, divorce or duel ? When the duel was abolished divorce became a necessity." This idea is novel—about the only novel idea that has been contributed to a controversy which, on its merits, was essentially archaic—but we doubt whether the correspondent is aware that the continuance or revival of duelling as an element in matrimonial disputes might have proved a more practical substitute for divorce than most people imagine. In these degenerate days duelling would probably never become so popular as when "there was no Frenchman worth looking on who had not killed his man." But notwithstanding the censure of modern public taste, a suggested method of putting it down might unintentionally have been the means of prolonging it, if the connection between private murder and civil divorce be such as the Calcutta correspondent indicates. When the suppression of duelling seemed to defy the efforts of legislation, Bentham hit upon the idea of making the punishment "popular"—evidently on the homœopathic principle of *similia similibus curantur*." The punishment of death, which according to the law was awarded for the choice amusement of "killing your man," was decidedly not popular, and according to the eminent authority "public opinion, which favours duelling, sets itself against the punishment of death, and renders legislation vain." In pursuance of the theory of popularising punishment, it was

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]
(By London and Teheran.)

SURRENDER OF DAMIETTA.

THE EGYPTIAN REBEL LEADERS.

LONDON, SEPT. 19, EVENING.

Abdellal, the commander of the garrison at Damietta, having been informed of the course of events, has telegraphed offering to surrender.

LONDON, SEPT. 20.

The British Government has informed the Khedive that none of the rebel leaders must be executed without the previous consent of England.

The Khedive, accompanied by his Ministers and the British Consul General, proceeds to Cairo on Thursday, escorted by Indian troops.

The transport Serapis is at Malta awaiting instructions.

THE ANGLO-TURKISH CONVENTION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, SEPT. 19.

The British Ambassador here has presented a Note to the Porte, stating that the military convention is no longer necessary.

CASUALTIES AT TEL-EL-KEBIR.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 20.

Lieutenant Park, of the Black Watch, has died of wounds received at the capture of Tel-el-Kebir. To the list of casualties already published should be added the name of Lieut. Heneage, of the Highland Light Infantry, slightly wounded.

THE INDIAN TROOPS IN EGYPT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 20.

The military authorities here do not consider it likely that the Indian troops will be the first to leave India, as announced by Reuter. Home complications may arise within a week to prevent any troops leaving at all. The grand review at Cairo is considered only a move to gain time.

THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 20.

At to-day's meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council, the Hon'ble Mr. Gibbs moved for, and obtained, leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the granting of honorary degrees by certain Universities. The object of the Bill is to confer upon the Universities of Bombay and Madras powers of granting honorary degrees, similar to those already possessed by the Calcutta University, and provided for in the Bill to constitute the Punjab University.

Mr. Gibbs also presented the report of the Select Committee on the Punjab University Bill.

The Bill to Amend the Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act was, on the motion of the Hon. Mr. Hope, referred to a Select Committee.

LORD RIPON'S AUTUMN TOUR.

It is now settled that the Viceroy leaves Simla for his autumn tour on the 6th November, staying at Pinjore one night, and reaching Umballa on the 7th, and Lahore on the morning of the 8th. His Excellency will stay at Lahore for two days, and then visit the salt mines at Meani. Thence he goes to Jhelum, and back to Lahore for a stay of three or four days. He proceeds to Rapar on the 25th November to open the canal, and thence goes to Lucknow for the Durbar. From Lucknow His Excellency will go on to Calcutta, which will be reached about the 4th December. After Jhelum, Peshawar may possibly be visited, but it is not considered probable.

RAILWAY EXTENSIONS.

The Patna and Baraitch and the Gwalior extension railway schemes are now settled on the basis of no guarantee; but are not expected to be brought out immediately, as the London market is not now favourable.

THE POONA FINE ARTS EXHIBITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 20.

The Western India Fine Arts Exhibition was opened to-day, and was a great success. There are about 450 exhibits, many of them of a high order.

The Governor's prize for the best picture in oil or water colour by an amateur is won by Mr. Temple;

Mr. Robertson's prize for the best landscape in ... subject), by Mr. Forde;

...urner's prize for the best landscape in ... (Indian subject), by Mrs. Griffiths;

...nder-in-Chief's prize for the best ... a private soldier, by L. Durose;

The ...kwar's prize for the best painting by a native amateur or professional, by Mr. Pestonjee;

The prize for art pottery by the students of the School of Art;

For art metal, by a Benares workman;

Colonel Pottinger's prize for the best drawing by a non-commissioned officer of the Bombay Army, by Sergt. Watson;

Mr. Padanjee Pestonjee's prize for the best drawing in oil or water colour by a native, Mr. Gunput;

Second ditto, Mr. DeMello;

The Society's prizes:—For figure-painting in oil, Mrs. Whitworth;

Second ditto, water colour, Mr. Carroll;

White and black drawing, Mr. Pe...;

Four landscape sketches in oil from nature, Mrs. Baker.

Four water ditto, Major Strahan;

Painting of still life, Colonel Bonus.

Best copy, Mr. Pulpanaben;

Photographs, Mr. Cousens.

The room adjoining the Council Hall was filled with works of art, such as metal-work, furniture, cloth, gold and silver plate, altogether worth about a lakh-and-a-half of rupees. Sir Salar Jung lent many beautiful and costly things. It is the best exhibition ever held in Poona.

In opening the exhibition the Commander-in-Chief made an appropriate speech on the refining and elevating influences of art, making a special reference to Indian works.

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.

His Excellency took occasion to refer to the conduct of the Indian troops in Egypt, and said he rejoiced that the brave and loyal soldiery of the Indian army bore so distinguished, leading, and useful a part, entitling them to fraternal comradeship of the English army.

CENTRAL RIFLE MEETING.

At the Central Rifle Meeting the best score was made to-day by Private Callaghan, Worcester Regiment, 29 out of a possible 35 at 200 yards, for the Commander-in-Chief's prize. The only match closed to-day was the Marksman's Contest. Native Army first prize was won by Bhimajee Sudait, 17th Regiment, with a score of 27 out of a possible 35.

(FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.)

Inter-Regimental, natives, 200 yards.—Jamadar Sassan Khan, 9th Regt., 29 points; Havildar Mahamud Khan, 27th Regt., 26; Private Bhimamter Bulmete, 27th Regt., 26; Private Govind Metur, 3rd Regt., 26; Naik Lall Khan, 9th Regt., 25.

Markmen's Contest, natives.—Private Bhimajee Sudait, 17th Regt., 27; Private Ran Sing, 27th Regt., 27; Private Razaldeen, 30th Regt., 26; Shaik Kadur, 28th Regt., 26; Private Anna Sawunt, 9th Regt., 26.

No other matches were closed to-day. Weather for shooting, during morning and evening, fine. The middle of the day was hot and cloudy, with a little wind. To-day's shooting principally 200 yards, standing. No tall scores so far. The Volunteers' Contest started at 11-30; but only one distance completed.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]
(By London and Teheran.)

MOVEMENTS OF THE CZAR.

ST. PETERSBURG, SEPT. 19.

H. I. M. the Czar has gone to Moscow, it is believed for the purpose of coronation; but the date of the ceremony is kept a secret.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, SEPT. 19.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Navarino, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this evening.

PORT SAID, SEPT. 19.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Quetta, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Arcot, outward bound for Kurrachee, Bombay, and Malabar Coast, left here on the evening of the 18th instant.

PLYMOUTH, SEPT. 19.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Rosetta arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, SEPT. 19.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Assam arrived here from Bombay on the morning of the 17th instant.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 20, 9-30 A.M.

French mail-steamer Djenneh, from China, arrived.

LONDON, SEPT. 18.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton market has been flat.

Fair Dhollera	4 9-16
The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	89½
4½ per cent. do.	89½
3 per cent. Consols for account	99½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	99½
5 per cent. French Rentes	115f
Bar Silver	51 13-16
Oriental Bank Shares	£16
Chartered Bank Shares	£24-10
Chartered Mercantile Bank Shares	£18
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares	£64

Departure—Mozart.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(SEPTEMBER 20.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, interrupted.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, interrupted.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* direct cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THE next steamer with the overland mails will not leave till Friday, the 29th inst., the fair weather order of departure being reverted to.

A MEETING of the Justices of the Peace has been called for the 5th October to elect a member of the Municipal Corporation in place of Mr. Bapty, who has ceased to be a member by reason of his absence from Bombay for more than three consecutive months.

WE regret to learn from Agra that Major Lorn Macdonald, of the 14th Sikhs, was thrown from his dog-cart on Sunday afternoon, and sustained a fracture of the base of his skull, from which he died in a few hours.

THE Court of Inquiry on the accounts of the 3rd Scinde Horse is still sitting, the *Pioneer* says, with what result remains to be seen. It is rumoured that the Agent, Bank of Bombay, Poona Branch, has been employed by Colonel Malcolmson to prepare a new set of accounts for the Court.

THE Small Arms Ammunition Factory at Kirkee has turned out a specially prepared brand of Martini-Henry and Snider cartridges for use at the Bombay Central Rifle Meeting at Poona, which was to commence yesterday.

THERE is no truth, the *Englishman* says, in the rumour that Colonel Chapman, C.B., Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, is proceeding to Europe on sick leave. "We are happy to say that he is nearly quite well, and has no present intention of going to England."

THE floods at Peshawar have caused the settlement of the railway embankment between Peshawar and Khairabad. On the 13th instant the train due was interrupted, and there was no mail received at Peshawar on the 14th. It was believed that the narrowness of the bridges threw undue pressure on the embankments. On the 14th rain still continued.

THE Calcutta High Court broke up for the vacation on Saturday last. The vacation judges will be Mr. Justice Field and Mr. Justice Norris.

"A TRUSTWORTHY correspondent" writes to the Allahabad paper to urge that a careful examination of the remaining piers of the Abna Bridge on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway should be immediately made. It seems that the railway just beyond Khundwa crosses the rocky bed of a stream in which the current is usually very sluggish, the water being shallow. There are two piers on the rock, and two others on the further bank of the Abna. The flood waters, on the 11th, breached the embankment some 200 or 300 yards on the Khundwa side of the bridge, and the river rose to the level of the girders on the piers. The current seems to have struck the pier nearest Khundwa obliquely, and it toppled bodily over, carrying the girders with it. The correspondent states that, on making an examination of the fallen pier, he found that it consisted merely of a thin shell of good masonry filled with rubble, and that the foundations were so poor that the only wonder is that the bridge had not broken down before. It is only fair to suppose that the other piers are equally weak, and the Government engineer would do well to insist upon the whole bridge being re-constructed, instead of the broken pier only being rebuilt.

DURING his visit to Tinnevelly the other day, in replying to an address from the native Christians of Bishop Sargent's Church Missionary Society Institution, Mr. Grant Duff made the following sensible remarks applying to the recent deplorable riots at Salem and the allegation that the excesses of the Hindus were connived at, if not actually instigated, by their co-religionists occupying posts in the Government service:—

Throughout the Presidency there is, I am happy to observe, a great deal of mutual toleration among its well-to-do members of creeds and sects. We had lately, however, a painful exception to this rule. I shall say nothing about that case to-day, but I take this opportunity of announcing that any persons, be they Hindus, Mahomedans, or Christians who shall allow their religious passions to lead to a breach of the peace, have nothing to expect but the utmost rigour of the law, and that a Government servant who directly or indirectly abets anything of the kind, or who does not use his utmost influence to still religious passions, may simply write himself down as a ruined man. With regard to patronage, I believe I have said before, I shall always think the better of heads of offices and departments if I find that they are themselves agnostics in religion to which all sects and sets in all countries are but too prone. You have a right to ask for a fair field, and to do you justice I believe you neither ask for nor wish any unfair favour; a fair field you most certainly shall have.

WITH reference to Mr. Ameer Ali's complaint that the Mahomedans of India have not received their fair share of appointments under the British Government, the Lahore paper gives the following "facts of the case as regards the Punjab":—According to the statistics of the last census, the number of Mahomedans in the Punjab is 11-12 millions, and the number of Hindus and Sikhs 8½ millions; but the latter are incomparably more important than the Mahomedans, whether from a political, religious, economic, or military point of view. Among the higher appointments of the Punjab Commission, however, including the posts of Extra Assistant Commissioner, Tehsildar, Munsiff, and Superintendent of Settlement—admission to which is gained by honest work combined with practical ability and good character, and not by any special education—there are 121 Mahomedans as compared with 168 Sikhs and Hindus; while of the four native civilians in the Province two are Mahomedans and two are Sikhs. Directly, however, we turn to those branches of the public service which require special attainments, the Hindus will be found largely to exceed the Mahomedans; and in the Educational Department, the Department of Public Works, and the Medical service, there are only 18 Mahomedans against 97 Hindus. The same may be seen in the case of the pleaders of the Province; among whom there are only 28 Mahomedans as compared with 121 Hindus. Mahomedans, our contemporary remarks, may well lay the lesson of these statistics to heart, and seek to qualify themselves for the posts in which Hindus have hitherto proved the more successful competitors. But they can hardly accuse the Punjab Government of withholding from them their share of Government appointments; for if their importance in the Province, and their want of success in cases where special training and competition come in, are fairly considered, it is obvious that they have a very full share of the offices which, under the patronage of Government, may be secured by honest work without high-class educational qualifications.

Apropos of the failure of the Burmah Treaty negotiations, the *Indian Daily News* correspondent at Rangoon writes:—"There are not wanting some who think that the Embassy has been recalled in order that the outcome of the negotiations may be better understood by the slow-coach-going ministers at Mandalay, who fear to commit themselves to a binding document before seeing all around the bush. The fear of annexation is present in the minds of certain of the court officials, and this, perhaps, accounts for their apparent willingness on the one hand to avoid it by treaty, and on the other for their uncommon dread of being fatally entangled in the meshes of British interference."

A LARGE photo-heliograph, an instrument for taking photographs of the sun's spots, having been placed at the disposal of the Government of India by the Committee of Solar Physics in South Kensington, a new observatory is to be constructed at Dera Dun for its reception. The experiments with the photo-heliograph will be under the supervision of Mr. Henessey, of the Survey Department.

THE Simla *Argus* has the following on the subject of native opposition to European sportsmen, which occasionally leads to disastrous results:—"We every now and then hear of cases of ill-treatment of European soldiers and others by native villagers for shooting peacocks. A case has come to our notice as having the other day occurred a short distance in the interior, where a gentleman was struck on the head with a club by one of the Rana's people for firing at a peacock. The English authorities, in a manner, have hitherto upheld this prohibitory order, and thus have encouraged the natives to acts of barbarity towards Europeans. There is no law prohibiting the destruction of the peacock in the Hindoo code, the bird is not domesticated in India, nor is it the property of any individual—it is game just the same as the pheasant and will fowl, and nobody can claim any right to it. Under such circumstances, why should any native power be upheld prohibiting the European sportsman from bagging this particular kind of game?"

THE Committee of Management of the Hindu temple at Tinnevelly, in the course of a long address which they presented to Mr. Grant Duff, preferred a request that dancing girls might be allowed to perform in temples without rendering themselves liable to be prosecuted. In reply, His Excellency said:—"As to the dancing girl question, that belongs to the general legislation of India, which is the province of the Legislative Council of the Viceroy, not of that of Madras. I cannot suppose, however, that the able men who framed the Penal Code did not thoroughly inform themselves as to Hindu feelings and opinions on the delicate subject to which you allude. The clause has been long on the statute-book, and the Penal Code has quite recently been revised. Surely if not in accordance with the sentiments of the bulk of people it would have been modified."

WE have received a copy of the "Summer Number," of the *Graphic*, the sketches in which are printed in colours. A wonderful advance has been made of late years in England in the art of colour printing, and in its appreciation by the public. A recently published Directory in America, in commenting on the subject, contains the statement that over 70,000 dollars, £14,000 sterling, were expended on the production of one of these Special Season Numbers of the London *Graphic*, and although the author adds that "America to-day stands without a peer in the delicate finish of her illustrations, &c.," it is doubtful whether any proprietorate in any country has expended so vast a sum on the publication of one single issue; of a number subsequent to the one before referred to, over 520,000 copies were issued, and the number was out of print in a few days. More than 160 tons of paper were consumed, and the total cost of production was 85,000 dollars, and the pages if put end to end would have made an unbroken line of paper reaching from London to New York. The whole of the illustrations being printed in many colours, and each sheet having to go through the press separately for each colour, represents a total of over 15,000,000 impressions.

A SOCIETY has been formed, says the *Athenæum*, to publish a quarterly work devoted to the costumes of all nations and peoples. Among the members who have already joined are Mr. Alma Tadema, Mr. G. Boughton, Mr. R. R. Holmes, Mr. Louis Fagan, Mr. E. W. Godwin, Mr. J. E. Linton, Baron de Casson, and Mr. Wills. The curators of the chief European museums and libraries have undertaken to help the "Costume Society."

SAYS the *Pall Mall Gazette* of September 30:—It would be both premature and unjust to deal out censures promiscuously because of the inevitable hitches which have occurred in the advance of our troops from Ismailia. But the report telegraphed on Wednesday by the Central News correspondent and partially confirmed the next morning by an officer present, whose statement is given in the *Times*, that the ammunition of our men fell short during Monday's action at Kassassin is too serious to be passed over without notice. The failure of the Commissariat to supply the men whose charge saved our position at Kassassin with anything to eat for four-and-twenty hours was bad enough, but to leave our advanced posts without sufficient powder and shot was infinitely worse. Now that the railway has been repaired there will doubtless be plenty both of food and ammunition at the front; but unless the expedition is never to go a day's march further than it can be followed by a locomotive, existing arrangements will have to be considerably improved.

THERE is to be a Municipal election at Calcutta on the 2nd October, and a revised list of rules has been issued for the occasion by the Bengal Government. The Calcutta elector's voting is made very easy for him. If he will only take the trouble to get himself registered, all the rest follows of its own accord. A voting form is then sent him, which he can either return by post, or give to any one he pleases to take to the polling station. But in spite of so much smoothing of the road, the municipal elections have hardly taken hold of the Calcutta public as yet. On the last occasion, three years since, the number of persons who availed themselves of the privilege of voting was very small in proportion to those who might have done so. In one instance, the elected candidates of two wards only polled seventeen votes between them.

THE SOUTH-WEST MONSOON.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Sept. 19—A general increase of pressure is reported from nearly the whole of India and Burmah. The depression over Bengal has disappeared, and at Saugor Island and Cuttack the rise is '05 and '07 inch respectively. The increase at Peshawar and the neighbourhood is also about '05 inch. Strong westerly wind is reported from Goa. In the Punjab and North-West Provinces west and north-west winds are setting in, with fair weather. The skies are still thickly clouded. In Bengal there is a good deal of rain, but elsewhere the weather is fine. Rain to-day, Darjeeling and Akyab, nearly 1½ inch; Sibsagor and Dacca, about 1 inch; Saugor Island, about ½ inch. Previously, Raipur and Prome had each nearly 1 inch.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba.	Fort.	Esplanade.	Byculla.
Sept.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Previously regtd..	67 89	77 20	73 89	76 73
19 Tuesday	0 0	.....	.....	.....
20 Wednesday	.....	0 0	0 0	0 0
Total	67 89	77 20	73 89	76 73
Corresponding date				
Prev. year	67 51	74 79	67 31	72 37

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort, Esplanade, and Byculla are made up to 8 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

GENERAL CROP AND WEATHER REPORT.

THE following are the reports of the Revenue and Agricultural Department respecting the state of the crops throughout India, for the week ended the 12th September:—

General Remarks.—No reports have been received from the Madras Presidency, from the Mysore State, from Coorg, or from Guzerat or Sind.

There has been rain in the Nizam's Territories in the Berars, in the Bombay Presidency, in the Central Provinces, in the greater part of the Central India and Rajputana States, and in most parts of the Punjab, as also in British Burma. The quantity which has fallen varies much. It was specially heavy in the course of the cyclone which passed across the Central Provinces. At Khandwa the fall was very heavy, and also in parts of British Burma, especially at Akyab, Rangoon, and Moulmein. Lighter but widespread rain has also occurred in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in Bengal, and in Assam.

Agricultural prospects are, on the whole, very favourable throughout the country. In British Burma transplanting continues in parts, and crops are making good progress; but floods are doing some damage. In Assam reaping in some parts and threshing and winnowing in others is going on; more rain is needed in Gauhati. In Bengal general prospects have improved, the autumn harvest is proceeding, and is expected to give an average outturn. More rain is needed on high lands in some districts to finish transplanting. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh early autumn crops are being reaped. A little more rain would be beneficial in parts of Meerut and Partabgarh. In the Punjab the prospects of the harvest are on the whole good, and prices are falling; more rain is needed in the southern parts. In the Rajputana and Central India States general prospects are favourable; a break in the wet weather is needed in Indore. In the Central Provinces heavy rain has damaged some kharif crops in Khandwa, and more rain would be beneficial in Saugor; but, on the whole, crops are very promising, and weeding has been completed. In the Bombay Presidency, in Berar, and in the Nizam's Territories prospects are favourable everywhere.

The latest reading of the barometer indicated a rise in Bengal, in the North-Western Provinces and in the northern parts of the Punjab; and the cyclone which passed across Central India seems to have nearly disappeared after travelling northwards.

Bombay.—Good rain in the Deccan, Konkan, and Southern Maharatta Country; reports not received from Sind and Guzerat districts; locusts in Nasik, Khandesh, and Ahmednagar; cattle-disease in some districts; cholera abating.

Bengal.—Good rain in some districts during the week, but in many rainfall was slight; general prospects improved; more rain wanted in several places to finish transplanting, especially on high lands; autumn harvest proceeding; crops expected generally to yield a fair average outturn, though in some districts early rice and jute will be rather short; sugarcane and other minor crops promising; some damage to crops from floods, reported in parts of Bhagalpur and Purneah; cholera still exists in several places, and small-pox in parts of Chota Nagpur; fever prevalent in some districts; on the whole public health fair; cattle-disease prevalent in parts of Hooghly and Cooch Behar, and cases reported in other places.

N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.—Weather stormy, with light rain during the week; prospects everywhere favourable, though more rain would still be beneficial in parts of Partabgarh and Meerut; prices stationary; cholera decreasing on the whole, but there is considerable malarial fever in Rohilkhand, Agra, and Meerut divisions; slight cattle-disease continues in Oudh, Gorakhpur, and Kumaun.

Punjab.—Rain has been general throughout the province, except in Mooltan and Rawalpindi and in the Dera Ismail Khan districts; more rain is wanted in the south of the province: general health continues good; prices of food-grains are falling in the Jullundur, Sialkot, Rawalpindi, and Dera Ismail Khan districts; in the other districts they are stationary.

Central Provinces.—Rain general, especially heavy in districts of the Nerbudda Valley, Nagpur, and Wardah; prospects of kharif crops favourable; cholera abating; prices steady.

British Burma.—Cholera prevalent in Akyab, some also in Tharrawaddy, Prome, Henzada, and Tavoy; public health otherwise good; cattle-disease continues; rainfall better in Tharrawaddy, Prome, and Thayetmyo; floods doing more or less damage; crop prospects generally satisfactory.

Assam (Cachar, Sept. 13).—Weather intensely hot; transplanting of sali crops nearly finished; about three-fourths of dumahi and murali crops have been reaped, outturn average; prospects of tea good as far as quantity is concerned; price of common rice 20½ seers per rupee; 1 case of cholera reported from Sadr station.

Berar and Hyderabad (Hyderabad, Sept. 13th).—Total rainfall from 1st January 27·57 inches; tanks have received considerable quantity of water from the week's rain; standing crops everywhere in good condition, except in one taluk where they have been attacked by worms; prices—wheat 16½, coarse rice 11½, white juari 26½, yellow juari 30½, and tur 27 seers per current sicca rupee.

Central India States (Indore).—Unless there is a break, the kharif crops must suffer severely, but the season promises favourably for rabi sowings; prices have risen slightly owing to difficult communication; health has generally good, though cholera still lingers in Indore city.

Rajputana (Jeypore, Sept. 12th.)—Prospects favourable; health fair; prices firm.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed." Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon road, London

THE SALVATION ARMY IN BOMBAY.

MAJOR TUCKER and his brother officers of the Salvation Army Contingent, who arrived here by the mail-steamer on Tuesday morning, held their first march-out yesterday afternoon. It was not so ambitious a demonstration as they had intended, owing to the interference of the police authorities to prevent a musical accompaniment to the march. At the Police Commissioner's office during the morning, we understand, Major Tucker was distinctly informed that no music whatever could be allowed in connection with their procession, and in deference to this veto the contingent marched from the Army Head Quarters, in Khetwady 10th Lane, without beat of drum or blare of trumpet. The appearance of the procession itself, however, was sufficient to attract attention. The "war chariots," five in number, were ordinary bullock carts, and across each two boards were placed to form seats. On the front seat of the first cart sat Major Tucker, with his "Aide-de-Camp," Captain Bullard, on his left, and Lieutenant Norman on his right; and the seat behind was occupied by two lady officers, and a gentleman—the latter, the Rev., now, we believe, Captain Gladwyn, the only occupant of the first chariot who appeared in mufti. Major Tucker, Captain Bullard, and Lieutenant Norman wore the same costumes in which they landed on the previous day, yellow trowsers, long yellow angrikas, coloured sashes—the Major's yellow, the Captain's red, and the Lieutenant's blue—and white turbans. Across the breast and along the front of the turban of each was the word "Muktifauj," the Hindostance name of the Salvation Army, and each carried also on his left breast a decoration in the shape of an ornamental medal. The two ladies—Lieut. Miss Thomson and a new lieutenant enlisted since the arrival of the detachment in Bombay, and whose name is not yet known to fame—had dark blue shawls thrown over their heads, in semi-imitation of the sarees worn by native ladies. The explanation, we understand, of the Indian officers of the Army appearing in their peculiar get-up is that it was adopted in the first instance to create a sensation in England, where they were exhibited at various demonstrations held before their departure for Bombay; and Major Tucker has resolved to adhere to it as a means of attracting attention. As he puts it, the object of the Army is to reach the hearts of the people, their hearts are only to be reached through their ear, and to gain their ear it is first necessary to catch their eye. So he and his colleagues provide an amusing entertainment for the gamins of Bombay.

But to return to the procession. The first "chariot" was followed by four others of equally martial appearance, on each of which half-a-dozen people were seated. On the second cart was the converted Parsee missionary who is familiar to most Bombay folk as the gentleman who may be frequently seen and heard haranguing a small crowd of natives from the steps of the fountain in front of the Money School, and with him two or three respectably dressed Europeans and Eurasians. The other three carts carried a few natives and one or two Eurasian women.

The procession left the Head-Quarters about half-past four, and proceeded, at the slow pace for which the stately *byle* is so justly celebrated, along Duncan-road to the corner known as the "Tanks," where it wheeled to the right towards the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital. Arrived at the Parel-road, another wheel to the right was made, and the procession then marched straight on down Pydonie and Kalbadevie to the Money School. As they went those on the foremost "chariot" chanted forth hymns at short intervals, a few in English, but the majority in Hindustanee. Major Tucker stood up on the perilous height of the *byle* gharry as it swept along—"sweeping through the streets" being the favourite term with the Salvationists for describing their processions, though in reality it is perhaps scarcely the right term for the progress of a bullock-cart—and led the singing, which his aide-de-camp and other officers joined in lustily.

The sensation created was not great. A moderate crowd of perhaps a hundred persons—counting the children, who were the most numerous—collected soon after the procession started; but it did not grow as it went on. The people's curiosity seemed gratified by a brief glance at the strange tamasha, and they were not sufficiently interested generally to follow. There was not the slightest attempt at anything in the nature of obstruction on the part of the public; the public merely looked and laughed and enjoyed the strange spectacle, very few probably understanding its object.

The only obstruction the processionists experienced came from the police. As stated before, Sir Frank Souter had ordered that no music should be allowed; but Lieutenant Norman carried a bugle in his hand, and when the procession entered a by-street he commenced to blow it in rather discordant accompaniment to the singing. Superintendent Brewin, who rode with the procession, told him he must desist, and when he continued to play the instrument, he was ordered down from the chariot and made over to the custody of a European policeman. He went off cheerfully enough in a buggy to the Girgaum police station, where he would be detained till the evening's demonstration is concluded. He would then be released on bail, undertaking to appear before the Magistrate (Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee) this morning. This was probably exactly what Major Tucker wished, as he will have an opportunity of fighting the point whether music is to be allowed with the Army's processions or not.

The incident in no way disconcerted the other members of the Army, who continued to sing with as much gusto as before. There was no further attempt at enlivening the proceedings with music, however, the solitary instrument present with the procession, the offending bugle, having been carried off with the gentleman who had played on it.

On the way through the streets one or two Hindu processions were passed, in which images of Gunputti were borne aloft on their way to be dipped into the sea. The rival religionists merely looked and wondered at each other—the Hindus being probably quite as much astonished as were those of the Salvationists who now see sights peculiar to India for the first time. There was no thought on either side of such unpleasant consequences to the rencontre as would have been likely to follow, say, the meeting of Roman Catholics and Orangemen in Liverpool on St. Patrick's day.

If the procession did not attract a very large crowd *en route*, there were plenty of people waiting at the Money School. People in carriages had taken up good positions near the fountain in the centre of the open space, the point from which the addresses were expected to be delivered, and the square was filled with people. The police, however, refused to allow the fountain to be made use of as a pulpit, on the plea that the thoroughfare would be blocked by the great crowd, and the "chariots" were driven forward on to the maidan. They were drawn up at the corner of the general parade ground, and the crowd having gathered round, Major Tucker stood up on the cart and delivered an address in Hindostanee. He speaks well and fluently, and is evidently a master of the language.

He explained that he and his brothers officers were soldiers, but they had not come to quarrel with the people of India. They had not come armed with swords, or guns, or pistols. They loved the natives from the bottom of their hearts. (Cries of "wah! wah!" and some laughter from the crowd.) Yes, and they would love the natives even if they were to kill them. (Renewed laughter.) The Salvation Army had cut down the tree of sin which had grown up and spread in England, and thrown it into the fire. The tree of life had now grown up in its place, and was bearing good fruit. One of his trusted officers, Captain Bullard, had encountered many difficulties in the noble cause which he had at heart, in common with his comrades. He had at times been pelted with stones by the unthinking; but he had nobly borne his sufferings for the love of God, and had shown many people the error of their ways. Major Tucker concluded by saying:—"Captain Bullard is my Aide-de-Camp (cheers), and this lady (Miss Thomson) is my Lieutenant. (Loud cheers.) One of my lieutenants was, I regret to say, arrested this day for blowing a trumpet."

Major Tucker next called upon Captain Bullard to address the crowd, and the Captain, in homely language, but with a good deal of energy in spite of the absence of aspirates, related some instances of the remarkable conversions effected by the Salvation Army in England. He spoke in English, explaining that he was not yet able to addre s the natives in their own language, but he was learning, and would soon master it.

A hymn having been sung, Lieutenant (Miss) Thomson also spoke a few words in English clearly and well. The young lady was cheered heartily, and the crowd cheered again when Major Tucker said salaam, and ordered his "chariot" to be driven on to the Crawford Market, where a similar demonstration was to be made.

Before leaving, the Commander spoke again. Having explained that the Army consisted of 40 regiments, numbering thousands of soldiers, and with 800 officers—400 of whom were women (cheers), he continued:—"People ask us how long we shall remain here. My answer is, Till the day of judgment, in other words, for ever. We shall not ride this 'chariot' every day. We will walk on foot, we will go into your midst, wearing your clothes, every day. We shall begin the day's work at 7 o'clock in the morning and return to our quarters in the evening."

The proceedings throughout were quite orderly, no attempt at interruption being made.

THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT AND THE LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT SCHEME.

AN important and very voluminous Resolution of the Bombay Government on this subject was issued yesterday evening. We make the following extracts showing the tenor of the Resolution:—

One of the first points to be determined is what are the powers which a Collector of a District is to be allowed to continue to exercise. He now is President of all City and Town Municipalities in his District and also of the District Local Fund Committee.

It is in the opinion of His Excellency the Governor in Council essential to the success and the safe working of the new scheme that the Collector should, for the present at least, continue to be the President of the Municipalities and the District Local Fund Committee of his Collectorate. It may not be necessary that the Collector should retain all the powers which he now possesses and exercise the control in minor matters and questions of detail which he now holds, and it is desirable that his interference in the management of the affairs entrusted to local and municipal boards should be minimised as far as possible, but it is requisite that he should still enjoy a voice in the administration of those affairs and that the power of directing the deliberations of the urban and rural committees of his district should for at all events some years to come be vested in him. After experience has been gained, and when in the course of a few years the more intelligent portion of the population has attained to a degree of political education which itas yet has not reached, it may be found practicable in the more advanced towns and collectorates to appoint non-officials to be Presidents of Municipal and Local Fund Boards, and even now instances may be found of private persons fitted to undertake such functions of whose services His Excellency the Governor in Council would be glad to avail himself, but such a step as a general measure would at present in the opinion of His Excellency be both premature and calculated to ensure the failure of the experiment now to be introduced.

In accordance with the views above expressed the Collector will in the case of City Municipalities continue for the present to be President, and to direct the deliberations of the Committees, save in a few possible exceptional cases where private persons qualified to perform the duties of a President may be available.

In the case of Town Municipalities the powers of a Collector will in future be limited to those which he now enjoys in respect of City Municipalities. The powers of the Assistant or Deputy Collector as Vice-President will similarly curtailed, and neither he nor the President will in future have the power of overruling the opinion of a majority of the Commissioners.

His Excellency the Governor in Council does not consider that the claim put forward in the memorials of the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha that the educated and professional classes should be allowed direct and separate representation on the various boards can be entertained. There would appear to be no more valid cause why graduates and pleaders and the other members of these classes should be permitted to return their own special representatives than there is for adopting a like course in the case of money-lenders, shopkeepers, or persons of any other class or occupation.

The next point is the question what should constitute a qualification for the franchise. In the case of Municipal Boards His Excellency the Governor in Council can perceive no advantage in requiring varying qualifications for electors and for candidates. He is of opinion that any person qualified to vote should also be qualified to be voted for. He also considers that the same standard of qualification should be prescribed for City and Town Municipalities alike. His Excellency the Governor in Council has decided that the following persons should be entitled to a vote at the election of Municipal Commissioners for the Municipality, whether Town or City, of the town in which they are residents.

(1.) All graduates of any University, Indian or European.

(2.) All Pleaders holding sanads granted by the High Court.

(3.) All Licentiates of Medicine, Surgery, and Civil Engineering.

(4.) All Jurors, Assessors and Conciliators.

(5.) All persons in receipt of a pension of not less than Rs. 20 monthly.

(6.) All persons in Government service in receipt of a monthly salary of not less than Rs. 30.

(7.) All persons paying Imperial license tax of Rs. 20 per annum and upwards.

(8.) All persons paying Rs. 5 per annum direct municipal taxes (in Sind the pecuniary qualification should be a payment of Rs. 3 house tax, or Rs. 5 direct municipal taxes.)

The possession of any one of the qualifications entitling to a vote will entitle its professor to stand as a candidate. Females should not be disqualified to vote merely on account of their sex if qualified to vote as coming within classes 5, 6, 7, or 8, but will not be qualified to sit as Municipal Commissioners.

Next for decision comes the question as to whom should be entrusted the power of electing members to Taluka Local Fund Committees. On full consideration of the various opinions and representations received it appears to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the following persons should be entitled to a vote:—

(1.) All persons holding or occupying land paying an annual Government assessment of not less than Rs. 48.

(2.) All officiating Revenue or Police Patels.

The qualification for candidature for membership of a Taluka Local Fund Board should be the possession of unencumbered real property in the taluka of the value of not less than Rs. 1,000 or of other property of not lower value than Rs. 15,000. A like qualification should be required in the case of members appointed by the Collector. The other qualifications alike for voters and members should be the same, "mutatis, mutandis," as in the case of Municipal voters and Commissioners.

The Government of India have in paragraph 16 of their Resolution, dated May 18th, last directed that "the courtesy titles of Rao Bahadur or Khan Bahadur shall in all official correspondence be applicable to native members of all Local Boards during their term of office." There is almost unanimous consensus of opinion on the part of the officers consulted by this Government against this measure, and

el-Islam, and they were under the impression that Sir Edward Malet was backing his refusal. They told me Sir Edward had plotted against them when he was at Constantinople to bring Turkish troops into the country, and that they looked upon him as their enemy; and they asked me to speak to him and beg him not to interfere with their affairs. I felt certain Sir Edward had no such ideas or intentions, and I told them so, but I promised to speak to him and let them know what he said. The consequence was that Sir Edward, who as I supposed, had no knowledge whatever of their suspicions or wish to thwart them, gave me a message to them to the effect that he considered the religious affairs of the Azhar as out of his province, and that he would interfere in no way with their elections. At the same time he of his own accord begged me to tell them that Her Majesty's Government had no intention either of annexing the country or of calling in the Turks, a message which he told me I might also repeat to Arabi if I saw him.

This little negotiation had the best possible effect. It restored their confidence in the English Government and Sir Edward Malet. In an assembly of 4,000 of the Ulema, in which there were only twenty-five dissentient voices, they elected their new Sheykh-el-Islam, the Shafi-el-Embabi and, the Khedive having withdrawn his opposition and accepted the election, they not unnaturally concluded that I had contributed to the result. Thenceforth they showed me more complete confidence, and in their gratitude, although I did not affect to have done more than I had done, they begged me to stay with them for some weeks longer to see them through their other difficulties respecting the Parliament. To this I readily consented, seeing in my hand in the cause I had espoused, and thinking too to render service to the cause of peace.

(To be continued.)

BENGAL.

CONTEMPT OF COURT.—During the last two days several fines for contempt of court were inflicted in the Police Court. The offenders in every instance have been police officers—a thing not to be presumed, as it is these gentlemen who are expected to keep the Court in order. However that may be, two native police inspectors, and one of them the Court Inspector, were fined by Mr. B. L. Gupta on Thursday last the sum of Rs. 10 each, for smoking in the Court. Yesterday a *paravaillah* was fined Rs. 2 by Mr. Marsden for spitting in the Court opposite the bench. The same Magistrate also fined a European constable the sum of Rs. 5, who forgetfully spat in the witness-box whilst giving his evidence. —*Indian Daily News.*

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.—The Senate will proceed in the month of March, 1883, to the election of a Tagore Professor for the term of one year, to commence on the 1st of September, 1883. The salary of the Professorship is Rs. 10,000 per annum, and the Professor will be expected to deliver a course of not less than twelve lectures upon *one* of the following subjects:—(1) The law relating to the Transfer and Disposition of Property among the Mahomedans; (2) The law of Testamentary Devise as administered in British India; (3) The law relating to Damages; (4) The law relating to Joint Hindu Families. Candidates for the Professorship are requested to forward their applications to the Registrar on or before the 1st of January, 1883, and at the same time to state on which of the above-mentioned four subjects they are prepared to lecture.

MADRAS.

A SORRY JEST.—On Sunday morning, in accordance with a notice served on the Chaplain of South Black Town, by Mr. Trotter, Undertaker of Vepery, regarding the interment of a Mrs. Taylor, who was reported to have died in Big Parcherry, the Revd. D. G. Clarke and Mr. Leese, the Sexton, repaired to the Washermanpettah cemetery, and remained there till 6-45 a.m. Having given the funeral party quarter of an hour's grace, and finding no funeral, the reverend gentleman had to leave the cemetery, and proceed to town to conduct the morning service in Emanauel Church. In the meantime Mr. Leese, the Sexton, drove round Big Parchery, and to his surprise, was told that no person by the name of Taylor had died.—*Madras Times.*

DISHONEST RAILWAY CLERKS.—We hear that two Brahmin clerks of the S. I. Railway have now absconded from fear of prosecution for cheating. The one belongs to the Chief Auditor's Office, and it appears travelled from Negapatam to Trichinopoly with an old ticket, and the other, the booking clerk of this station, is reported to have aided his friend in making use of that ticket on the day for which it was not available.—*S. I. Post.*

THE LUTHERAN COMPLAINT.—With reference to the complaint of the European pastor of the Lutheran Mission Chapel, Pursewalkum, the Native Constabulary who did duty in that part of the district on Sunday evening, the 10th instant, were ordered before Colonel Dreyer, the Commissioner of Police, to afford an explanation as to how they came to allow the Hindus to play music while conducting their procession by the Lutheran Chapel on the evening in question. The result of the departmental enquiry [illegible].—*Madras Times.*

[illegible]—Mr. Eardley [illegible]

[illegible] 15th Sept. [illegible] re-arraign- [illegible]strate; Mr. [illegible]ernment [illegible]posed [illegible]ived [illegible]ils [illegible]

RELIGIOUS PROCESSIONS.—A copy of [illegible]ment Orders in connection with the late riots at Salem has been forwarded to the Commissioner of Police, Madras, for circulation amongst the members of the force. The Divisional Inspectors have been directed to instruct their subordinates to be careful in their enquiries as to the route through which processions of Hindus and Mahommedans may be conducted, and the respective situation of their temples and mosques, so as not to interfere with the rites and ceremonies of either creed, or wound their feelings in any way. Inspectors are also directed not to allow Hindu processions to pass by any mosque or musjid on Fridays or when Mahomedans are engaged in prayer at their mosques, regard being paid to their religious feelings. —*Madras Times.*

MR. GRANT DUFF'S TOUR.—A correspondent telegraphs to the *Madras Times* from Madura, September 17. His Excellency the Governor, Mrs. Grant Duff, and staff arrived from Tinnevelly by the ordinary train punctually at 7-35 p. m., yesterday (Saturday.) The Collector and the Assistant Collector met His Excellency at Virdupatty, and travelled up with him. The station was tastefully decorated, and he was received by the Judge (with whom the party is staying), all the principal European and Native officials, and the members of the Local Fund Board and the Municipality. A short address was read by Mr. S. Subramoney Iyer, a Commissioner and a leading member of the local bar, on behalf of the Municipality, welcoming the Governor, and thanking him for conferring the elective franchise on the town. Mr. Grant Duff briefly replied and then drove of. Arches were erected along the route, which was lighted up the whole way, the effect being extremely pretty. The crowd was large and enthusiastic, but most orderly, and the police arrangements were excellent. There was an official dinner at the Judge's the same evening, and before sitting down Mr. Grant Duff was able to tell those assembled that he had just received telegrams announcing the complete dispersion of the Egyptian army, the occupation of Cairo, and the capture of Arabi Pascha; so that the war is practically at an end."

CRICKET CLUB COLOURS.—The Cricket Club has lately received a great accession to its strength and resources by an influx of new members, many of whom, I believe, were reduced to join by a sight of the brand new colours which the Club has selected for its insignia. Vanity is not all confined to the gentler sex. Many a man who has hitherto turned [illegible] to the subtle attainments of the most [illegible]-tongued of secretaries has been unable to [illegible] and the fascination of the brown and yellow [illegible]which will henceforth deck the persons of [illegible]uline Graces. For the modest sum of [illegible] rupees the Club undertakes to transform [illegible] of its members into a thing of beauty, [illegible]ver! For five and twenty rupees [illegible]ed with a silk kerchief for your [illegible]t, and an ornamental head gear [illegible]e splendours of all our Lan- [illegible] light up the dusty purlieus [illegible]terre of colour. The idea [illegible]erves the success it has [illegible]pondent.—*Pioneer.*

[illegible]M RIOTERS.

[illegible]

[illegible]AB HAT.

[illegible]AB HAT.

[illegible]AB HAT.

[illegible]JAB HAT.

[illegible]NJAB HAT.

BANKS.

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PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health, For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates this tonic is invaluable.

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TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia, biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver, which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache, drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

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Parel Station	Khanapur	Mohona	Moortizapoor
Dadur	Burhanpur	Hula Gate	Badnapoor
Sion	Chandnee	Budlapoor	Koorun
Coorla	Mandwa	Wangni	Budnaira*
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Bhandoop	Bagmar	Chinchowli	Chandoor
Tannah*	Khundwa*†	Kurat*†	Damergaun
Deewa	Jawar	Padesdari	Poolgaum
Callian Junction*†	Beerh	Khandalla	Dygaum
Titwalla	Singaji	Lanowlee*	Wurdah†
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Wassind	Kirkeam	Kurkulla	Sindee
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Khurdee	Timoornee	Chinchwud	Saigaon
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Lassulgaum	Semri	Borebail	Kurubgam
Munmar	Sohagpore*¶	Deccasal and Bheegwan	Doodnah
Nandgaum*	Paparia (for Pachmari)	Kartruz	Goodoor
Naidongree	Bankeri	Poomulwaree	Goolburga
Chalisgaum	Babai	Warrengaum	Shahabad*†
Kuigaum	Gadawara	Nargaum	Wadi
Galna	Bohanee	Khankeer	Nulwar
Pachora	Kureli (for Sarori	Mulkapoor	Yedagherry
Myjee	Nursingpore	Biswa Bridge	Sydapore Road
Mussawud	Kuruk Bail	Sandoora	Kistna
Sisowlee		Jullum†	Chicksagore
ulgaum		Sheagaum*	Raichore*†

STATIONS ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE.

Colaba	oisur	Keem	Thasra
Church Gate Street	Wangaum	Palonee	Pali
Marine Lines	Danoo Road	Unclewar	Byehawl
Churney Rd	Goolwood	Broach*	Nariad [bad
Grant Road	Wewjee	Chumargaum	Mehmooda-
Mahaluxmee	Sunjan	Pallej	Bararoo
Parell	Bheelar	Meagaum	Ahmedabad†
Dadur	Damaun Rd.	Kurwan	Saburmuttee
Mahim	Oodwara	Mundala	Ambli Road
Bandora	Pardee	Dubhoe	Sanund
Andarce	Bulsar	Bhadurpore	Chandee
Goregaum	Dongree	Etola	Jackwara
Bereewlee	Beeleemora	Baroda*	Veerumgaum
(Dysur)	Umulsar	Baiwa	Jhond
Bhynder	Nowsaree	Wassud	Patree
Bassein Road	Murolee	Nowley	Kharraghora
Veraur	Sanchees	Anand	Sabli Road
Sopalla	Surat*¶	Bhaluj	Lillapore Rd
Palghur	Amrolee	Oomret	Luctoran
	on	Dakor	Wadw

* Refreshment Rooms. † Junction for Lines.
‡ From 15 to 30 minutes for Refreshments
¶¶ 30 minutes for Dinner ¶¶ 40 minute for Dinner.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£4,673,299 5 1 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms, COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.
15 per cent. discount is now allowed on Mills, &c.
STAMPS ON ANNUAL POLICIES paid by the Company.

Fire Premiums for 1882	£300,690
„ 1881	£283,324

LIFE BRANCH.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on adult, and children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,389,907.

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1866	£1,254,277 3 1	1876	£3,492,350 1 4
1871	£2,196,972 15 8	1881	£4,673,299 5 1

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum-street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 10,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances), CAPITAL	„ 9,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 8,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 8,000,000
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	„ 5,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUDE," CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL	„ 3,750,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The SWISS-LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

INSURANCES

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouse, Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

THE NORTHERN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL, £3,000,000. ESTABLISHED 1836.

INSURANCE effected upon almost EVERY DESCRIPTION of PROPERTY in BOMBAY or the MOFUSSIL. For rates apply to
FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1834.
HEAD OFFICE,
1, King William-street, London, E.C.

INSURANCES effected for WHOLE TERM OF LIFE OR SHORT PERIODS, with or without participation in Profits, and on the LIMITED PAYMENT SYSTEM.
Participating Policies which have been six years in force receive a LIBERAL BONUS, equal for the past 18 years to a reduction of 50 PER CENT. on the premium.
For particulars of rates and proposal papers, apply to
KING, KING & Co.,
Agents & Secretaries.
Bombay, Feb. 1, 1882.

BONUS YEAR 1882.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
(ESTABLISHED 1862.)
HEAD OFFICE FOR INDIA:
9, CLIVE-STREET, CALCUTTA.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

POLICIES effected during the present year will participate in the BONUS to be declared as at 31st December, 1882.
The Directors desire to draw attention to the REDUCED INDIAN RATES of the Company as given below which will be found to be LOWER than those of any other first-class Office:—

ANNUAL PREMIUM TO ASSURE
Rs. 1,000 AT DEATH

Age.	With Profits. Payments for Life.	With Profits. 10 Years.	With Profits. 20 Years.	Age.	Without Profits. Payments for Life.	Without Profits. 10 Years.	Without Profits. 20 Years.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
25	20 0 0	63 11	4 0	2	0 25	26 3	4 5 7
30	31 0 8	67 12	8 0	2	13	4 30	28 1 4
35	38 5 4	72 2	8 4	5	14	0 35	31 1 4
40	39 3 4	77 10	0 4	9	8	8 40	35 7 4
						61 5	4 4 4
						70 5	4 4 4
						85 7	4 4 4
						107 0	4 4 4
						135 0	4 4 4
						170 0	4 4 4
						215 0	4 4 4
						270 0	4 4 4
						340 0	4 4 4
						430 0	4 4 4
						540 0	4 4 4
						680 0	4 4 4
						860 0	4 4 4
						1,080 0	4 4 4
						1,360 0	4 4 4
						1,700 0	4 4 4
						2,150 0	4 4 4
						2,700 0	4 4 4
						3,400 0	4 4 4
						4,300 0	4 4 4
						5,400 0	4 4 4
						6,800 0	4 4 4
						8,600 0	4 4 4
						10,800 0	4 4 4
						13,600 0	4 4 4
						17,000 0	4 4 4
						21,500 0	4 4 4
						27,000 0	4 4 4
						34,000 0	4 4 4
						43,000 0	4 4 4
						54,000 0	4 4 4
						68,000 0	4 4 4
						86,000 0	4 4 4
						108,000 0	4 4 4
						136,000 0	4 4 4